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Department of Public Instruction



REPORT

OF THE

General Superintendent

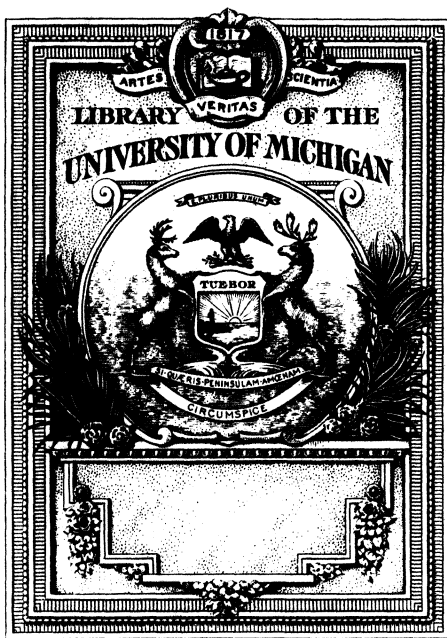
OF THE

CENSUS, 1896



HONOLULU:
HAWAIIAN STAR PRESS.

1897.



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Hawaiian Island. General superintendent of
the census.

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REPORT

OF THE

General Superintendent

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CENSUS REPORT.

1897.

H. E. COOPER, Esq.,

Minister of Education.

SIR:—

On receiving my appointment of General Superintendent of Census for 1896, my duty was to study the plans used in previous census taken here; and secondly, to put myself in communication with other Census Bureaux. Through a friend I obtained much information from the United States, and I further received very full details from New Zealand. I paid special attention to the methods of working in New Zealand, because they had to deal with a Native population there, as well as with that consisting of colonists and sojourners of different races. But I found that in New Zealand the native population was entirely separated from the general population and that the questions asked were somewhat different in character.

Considerable consideration had to be given as to the form of blank to be distributed and the amount of information which should be demanded. For this a careful study of blanks used in various places was made. It was felt that more information about the social and economic condition of the people should be obtained, than had been attempted heretofore, and a far more elaborate schedule was planned. After it had been carefully considered it was submitted to the Board of Education and with some

little change was accepted by that body, through Minister Cooper. It was then printed.

From my experience I should strongly recommend that the Census Law be revised at the next Legislature, and that the schedule be laid down by Statute. This will make matters very much easier for the Superintendent of Census, who will be saved considerable research and trouble, for which he receives no thanks.

The next step was to appoint district superintendents. In acting upon this very important matter I decided to offer to each one a certain specified sum for which the enumeration of the district should be made. This entailed a very large amount of correspondence, because, after the appointments had been given, instructions had to be forwarded and explanations had to be made.

The district superintendents appointed, subject to the approval of the General Superintendent, the enumerators who actually took the names and saw that the blanks were properly filled out.

The following were the

DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENTS:

OAHU.

Honolulu	W. C. Weedon.....	British
Ewa and Waianae.....	Chas. C. Dement.....	American
Waialua.....	Edward Hore.....	British
Koolauloa and Koolaupoko.....	William Henry.....	American

HAWAII.

Hilo.....	H. C. Austin.....	Hawaiian born American
Puna.....	Henry Rycroft.....	Hawaiian born British
Kau.....	C. Meinecke.....	German
South Kona.....	H. T. Mills.....	British
North Kona.....	Waldemar Muller.....	German
South Kohala.....	Miss E. W. Lyons.....	Hawaiian born American
North Kohala.....	W. T. McDougall.....	Hawaiian born British
Hamakua.....	Chas. T. Williams.....	Part Hawaiian

MAUI.

Lahaina and Lanai.....	Henry Dickinson.....	British
Wailuku.....	John A. Moore.....	American
Makawao.....	C. H. Dickey.....	American
Hana.....	R. Strauch.....	German

MOLOKAI.

MolokaiG. Trimble..... British

KAUAI.

Waimea and Niihau.....E. Omstead.....German
 KoloaEd. Stretz.....German
 Lihue,.....W. I. Wells.....American
 Kawaihau.....H. Z. Austin.....American
 Hanalei.....W. E. H. Deverill..... British

There were thus twenty-two district superintendents. It was upon the advice of Dr. Rodgers, who took the Census of 1890, that I appointed a District Superintendent for Honolulu. Dr. Rodgers had acted as his own superintendent. In his report, page 10, the Doctor says:

“In Honolulu (Kona, Oahu), I acted as my own District Superintendent. The result of this experiment was not altogether satisfactory. To select over twenty subordinates, to carefully instruct them in their duties, to supervise their work and properly scrutinize their returns, embracing about one-fourth of the population of the country, is more than ought to be undertaken by one person who has at the same time to carry on the correspondence and attend to the administrative details of the central office. I should advise the superintendent of the next census not to undertake the same task, at least not without the help of a competent and experienced assistant.”

By putting the districts of Koolauloa and Koolaupoko under one superintendent, and doing the same for Waianae and Ewa, I reduced the total number of superintendents and thus saved some expense. The total number of enumerators employed by the Census Bureau was 158, but many of these employed sub-assistants, paying them out of their own wages, especially in Honolulu, where the districts were divided off and a certain value put on each. Thus, in the district known as Chinatown, the enumerator in charge employed a large force, and starting about 10 in the evening, completed the census of the district before morning. The number and nationality of the enumerators who held commissions signed by the

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General Inspector, and countersigned by the District Superintendents, was as follows:

NUMBER AND NATIONALITY OF COMMISSIONED ENUMERATORS.

NATIONALITIES.	Oahu.	Hawaii.	Maui and Molokai.	Kauai.	Totals.
Hawaiians	16	31	12	14	73
Part-Hawaiians.....	15	8	13	7	43
Americans	8	7	3	1	19
British	5	5	1	...	11
Germans	1	....	1	1	3
Portuguese.....	1	3	....	1	5
Japanese .....	....	....	....	2	2
Russian .....	....	....	1	....	1
Spaniard.....	1	....	....	..	1
Totals.....	47	54	31	26	158

Thus it will be seen that more than half of those who were employed as enumerators were of Hawaiian blood, viz.: seventy-three pure Hawaiians, and forty-three part-Hawaiians, making one hundred and sixteen in all out of a total of one hundred and fifty-eight.

The system employed in taking the census was largely modeled on that of New Zealand. To each district superintendent were issued enumerator's books, which they distributed to their enumerators. On the first page of these was the name of the district, the number of the sub-district, the name of the enumerator, and the boundaries of his sub-district carefully laid down by the district superintendent. Every census blank was numbered. When the blanks were issued the number of the blanks issued to the enumerator was noted in his enumerator's book, and he had to account for those lost or defaced. After distributing, the enumerator went around and collected his returns. These he entered in his enumerator's book, first according to the number of the blank, or schedule, and second under the name of the householder. Then he entered the total number of males and females in the building.

This was the first method of check the Census Bureau had. A comparison between the schedules and the enumerator's books was at once made, and resulted in showing a very large number of discrepancies. A very large correspondence ensued and a considerable number of schedules in every district had to be sent back for correction. Without the enumerator's book it would have been impossible to have the check, and I should certainly urge any one who has to take a census in the future to make the enumerator's book his sheet anchor. It is the keystone of accuracy. It could be much more elaborated from the simple form I used, but I feel that without it, and I know the gentlemen who worked with me feel as I do, we should never have been as sure of our ground as we are.

The total cost for superintendents and enumerators was \$6909.50. It was reckoned that the cost would be \$7000.00, so that there was \$90.50 saved upon the proposed expenditure in this direction. The above amount also includes pay of interpreters to translate Chinese and Japanese blanks. Comparing with the previous census work of 1884 and 1890, it will be found that the per capita rate is smaller. Thus, the per capita rate in 1884 for a population of 80,578 was 6.54 cents. That for 1890, with a population of 89,990 was 6.56 cents, while in 1896, the per capita rate was 6.33 cents for a population of 109,020. And further, in the two previous census there was no expense for translating Chinese and Japanese blanks, because they were not used.

Tabulating, we get as follows:

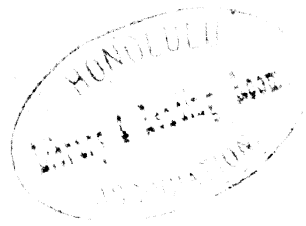
Total cost per capita for all the Islands.....	6.33 cents
Total cost per capita, Oahu	5.86 cents
Total cost per capita, Hawaii.....	6.31 cents
Total cost per capita, Maui and Lanai.....	7.01 cents
Total cost per capita, Molokai... ..	8.66 cents
Total cost per capita, Kauai.....	5.19 cents

It may be added that the cost of taking the census of Honolulu was the cheapest, as that was obtained for 4.87 cents per head. The more concentrated the population, the cheaper is it to obtain census results.

The census was taken as of Sunday, September 27th. The first papers came in from Ewa, Mr. Dement's district, on Monday, October 5th—a district which had a total of 3067; and the last batch of papers was received from South Kohala, on November 18th. This district returned only 558 names, but the population is excessively scattered over a large area, and the district superintendent very carefully checked the blanks and sought fresh information before sending them down. In nearly all cases the corrections were made before the end of October.

The staff employed to sift the matter acquired consisted of Mr. M. S. Levey, Mr. N. B. Macfarlane, and Mr. Chas. P. West. Mr. Levey was appointed October 1st, and the other two gentlemen on October 5th—the day the first batch of schedules came in. And to these gentlemen I must give my sincere thanks for their accuracy and untiring efforts to tabulate satisfactorily the information obtained.

In the early part of the census the General Superintendent attended entirely to the business of the office, only engaging occasional clerical help, and in this way money was saved so that the staff of three could be kept from October, 1896, to the middle of 1897. The first clerk was dropped May 5th, the second May 31st, and the third on July 5th, 1897.



THE TABLES.

In the report there are altogether eighteen tables. Besides the main tables, there are a number of explanatory sub-tables scattered through the report. Each table has a special section of explanation and comment.

TABLE I—Gives a summary of the male and female population by Islands and districts, the number of dwellings, inhabited and uninhabited, and in course of building, and the number of schedules filled out.

TABLE II—Gives a comparative summary of the population by islands and districts, showing the increase or decrease between 1890 and 1896.

TABLE III—Shows by islands and districts the number and sex of Hawaiians, of part-Hawaiians, of the Hawaiian born—both parents being foreigners; and lastly of those of foreign birth.

TABLE IV—Gives the males and females of all nationalities.

TABLE V—Gives a summary of the nationalities and sex of those born on the islands, both parents being foreign, and also of those of foreign birth.

TABLE VI—Gives the nationalities and sex in detail, according to islands and districts, of those born on the islands, both parents being foreigners.

TABLE VII—Gives details of nationality and sex according to islands and districts of all those of foreign birth.

TABLE VIII—Gives the whole population according to ages and nationalities.

TABLE IX—Hawaiian born of Foreign parents according to ages and Nationality.

TABLE X—Details of mixed races of Hawaii, showing all admixtures of Hawaiian blood according to nationalities and sex.

TABLE XI—Classification of each nationality and sex by occupation.

TABLE XII—Classification of each nationality and sex as married, unmarried, widowed, divorced, together with statistics of children born and children surviving.

TABLE XIII—Classification according to nationality and sex of those able to read and write, and of those attending school.

TABLE XIV—Classification by nationality and sex of owners of real estate and owners of homes.

TABLE XV—Classification of religions according to the Protestant, Roman Catholic, and Mormon forms of worship.

TABLE XVI—Table of buildings inhabited, uninhabited, and in course of construction according to islands and districts.

TABLE XVII—Table of dwelling houses, classified according to number of rooms.

TABLE XVIII—Table of owners of live stock according to nationality.

TABLE I.

TABLE I.

Summary of Male and Female Population by Islands and Districts, and number of dwellings inhabited and uninhabited, and in course of construction, together with number of schedules filled out.

SUB-DIVISIONS.	SCHEDULES.		POPULATION.		TOTAL.	Dwellings.		CON-STRUCTING.	TOTAL.
	SCHEDULES.		MALE.	FEMALE.		INHAB-ITED.	UNINHAB-ITED.		
OAHU.									
Honolulu.....	4,850		18,775	11,145	29,920	5,153	840	47	6,040
Ewa.....	345		2,284	783	3,067	390	67	7	464
Waianae.....	110		886	395	1,281	206	2	.....	208
Waialua.....	208		926	423	1,349	211	37	.....	248
Koolaupoa.....	226		1,289	546	1,835	232	37	3	272
Koolaupoko.....	407		2,004	749	2,753	493	82	3	578
Total for Oahu.....	6,146		26,164	14,041	40,205	6,685	1,065	60	7,810
HAWAII.									
Hilo.....	1,399		9,071	3,807	12,878	1,880	165	7	2,052
Puna.....	210		1,228	520	1,748	256	38	3	297
Kau.....	377		2,031	877	2,908	437	135	4	576
South Kona.....	425		1,397	930	2,327	403	33	7	443
North Kona.....	425		1,905	1,156	3,061	526	129	7	662
South Kohala.....	84		318	240	558	102	52	1	155
North Kohala.....	558		2,675	1,450	4,125	611	139	2	752
Hamakua.....	657		4,007	1,673	5,680	818	268	4	1,090
Total for Hawaii.....	4,135		22,632	10,553	33,285	5,033	959	35	6,027
MOLOKAI.									
Molokai.....	281		1,335	972	2,307	651	92	3	746
LANAI.									
Lanai.....	15		51	54	105	23	13	.....	36
Total, Molokai and Lanai.....	295		1,386	1,026	2,412	674	105	3	782
MAUI.									
Lahaina.....	436		1,529	869	2,398	454	198	3	655
Wailuku.....	883		4,098	1,974	6,072	989	165	4	1,158
Makawao.....	1,058		3,261	2,203	5,464	1,177	120	3	1,300
Hana.....	548		2,547	1,245	3,792	536	167	8	711
Total for Maui.....	2,925		11,435	6,291	17,726	3,156	650	18	3,824
NIHHAU.									
Niihau.....	30		76	88	164	31	3	.....	34
KAUAI.									
Waimea.....	583		3,226	1,205	4,431	586	21	.....	607
Koloa.....	214		1,277	558	1,835	359	21	3	383
Lihue.....	475		2,304	1,121	3,425	563	65	1	629
Kawaihau.....	421		2,067	695	2,762	387	62	.....	449
Hanalei.....	382		1,950	825	2,775	425	130	4	559
Total, Kauai and Niihau.....	2,105		10,900	4,492	15,392	2,351	302	8	2,661
RECAPITULATION.									
Oahu.....	6,146		26,164	14,041	40,205	6,685	1,065	60	7,810
Hawaii.....	4,135		22,632	10,653	33,285	5,033	959	35	6,027
Molokai.....	281		1,335	972	2,307	651	92	3	746
Lanai.....	15		51	54	105	23	13	.....	36
Maui.....	2,925		11,435	6,291	17,726	3,156	650	18	3,824
Niihau.....	30		76	88	164	31	3	.....	34
Kauai.....	2,075		10,824	4,404	15,228	2,320	299	8	2,627
Grand Total.....	15,607		72,517	36,503	109,020	17,899	3,081	124	21,104



TABLE I.

PROPORTIONAL INCREASE OF THE SEXES.

Taking up the consideration of Table I, it will be found that the male population has in six years increased from 58714 to 72,517, an advance of 13,803, or 23.5 per cent, while the female population has increased in the same time from 31,276 to 36,503, and advance of 5227, or 16.7 per cent.

The total number of males in the country is almost double that of the females. The actual total increase in the whole population is 19,030, or 21.1 per cent.

The disparity of the sexes continues to be as noticeable as ever, and below is given a table showing where, in a great measure, this disparity lies. For the past thirty years the relative disparity between the sexes has fluctuated very little among the Hawaiians, and in the year under review there is a noticeable improvement, the percentage of females being higher than any time since 1866.

PERCENTAGE OF FEMALES ACCORDING TO NATIONALITIES AS COMPARED WITH TOTAL POPULATION OF EACH.

NATIONALITIES.	1866	1872	1878	1884	1890	1896
Hawaiians	47.05	46.72	46.75	46.26	46.67	47.13
Part-Hawaiians	50.18	50.74	49.47	49.76	50.13	49.92
Hawaiian born foreigners . . . . .	....	51.25	49.84	47.65	47.85	48.61
Portuguese . . . . .	....	7.09	13.30	45.20	44.55	44.17
Chinese	9.17	5.52	3.90	4.85	5.09	7.32
Japanese . . . . .	....	....	....	15.52	18.45	18.68
Other foreigners	25.25	23.12	29.77	35.37	28.97	29.90
Total Averages	45.25	44.37	41.19	36.04	34.75	33.48

Where blanks occur, special statistics of these nationalities were not then taken.

This is dealing with a question which is touched on later in the report, but it is well to note at the outset this decrease in the proportion of females during the period and the steady increase in the proportion of males. The former, during the thirty years, have decreased from 45.25 to 33.48 per cent, while the latter have increased from 54.65 to 66.52 per cent.

There is no difficulty in placing the finger on the spot where the shoe pinches—it lies among the Chinese primarily, and then among the Japanese.

Comparing the inhabited houses with the uninhabited houses given in the report of 1890, there will be found an increase of 2206. This is quite accountable when we consider the large number of homestead lots taken up, the opening out of the coffee lands in Puna, the two Konas, and elsewhere, and the large number of house lots taken up in the vicinity of Honolulu. Under such circumstances there is nothing to be astonished at in the increase. In fact, the inhabitants per inhabited building of 1890, being compared with those of 1896, we find that the average in the former period was five to a building, while in the latter it is six. This can be accounted for by the fact that a considerable portion of the increase comes from the plantation laboring class, who live in quarters.

No comparison can be made in regard to the uninhabited buildings, which include mills, stores, churches, etc., since no statistics of the kind were taken at the last census, nor was any note taken of the buildings in course of erection.

The number of schedules filled out and returned to the office was 15,607. A detailed account of them was kept. I do not think that so many Hawaiian schedules should be printed in the future. I had 12,000 printed in Hawaiian and 8000 in English; but I am convinced that the number should have been reversed, but I was following out previous precedent as I could manage to dig it up out of accounts of former General Superintendents.

TABLE II.

Comparative Summary of Population by Island and District, showing the increase or decrease betwixt 1890 and 1896.

SUB-DIVISIONS.	1896.	1890.	GAIN.	LOSS.	NET GAIN.
OAHU.					
Honolulu	29,920	22,907	7,013		
Ewa	3,067	2,155	912		
Waianae	1,281	903	378		
Waialua	1,349	1,286	63		
Koolauloa	1,835	1,444	391		
Koolaupoko.....	2,753	2,499	254		
Total, Oahu.....	40,205	31,194	9,011		9,011
HAWAII.					
Hilo	12,878	9,935	2,943		
Puna.....	1,748	834	914		
Kau	2,908	2,577	331		
South Kona.....	2,327	1,812	515		
North Kona.....	3,061	1,753	1,308		
South Kohala.....	558	538	20		
North Kohala.....	4,125	4,303		178	
Hamakua.....	5,680	5,002	678		
Total, Hawaii....	33,285	26,754	6,709	178	6,531
MOLOKAI.....	2,307	) 2,826	.....	414	
LANAI.....	105				
MAUI.					
Lahaina.....	2,398	2,113	285		
Wailuku.....	6,072	6,708		636	
Makawao.....	5,464	5,266	198		
Hana.....	3,792	3,270	522		
Total, Maui.....	17,726	17,357	1,005	636	369
KAUAI, NIIHAU.					
Niihau.....	164	) 2,739	1,856		
Waimea.....	4,431				
Koloa.....	1,835				
Lihue.....	3,425				
Kawaihau.....	2,762				
Hanalei.....	2,775				
Total, Kauai, Niihau	15,392	11,859	3,533		3,533
RECAPITULATION.					
Oahu	40,205	31,194	9,011		
Hawaii.....	33,285	26,754	6,709	178	
Molokai, Lanai.....	2,412	2,826		414	
Maui.....	17,726	17,357	1,005	636	
Kauai and Niihau...	15,392	11,859	3,533		
Grand Total.....	109,020	89,990	20,258	1,228	19,030

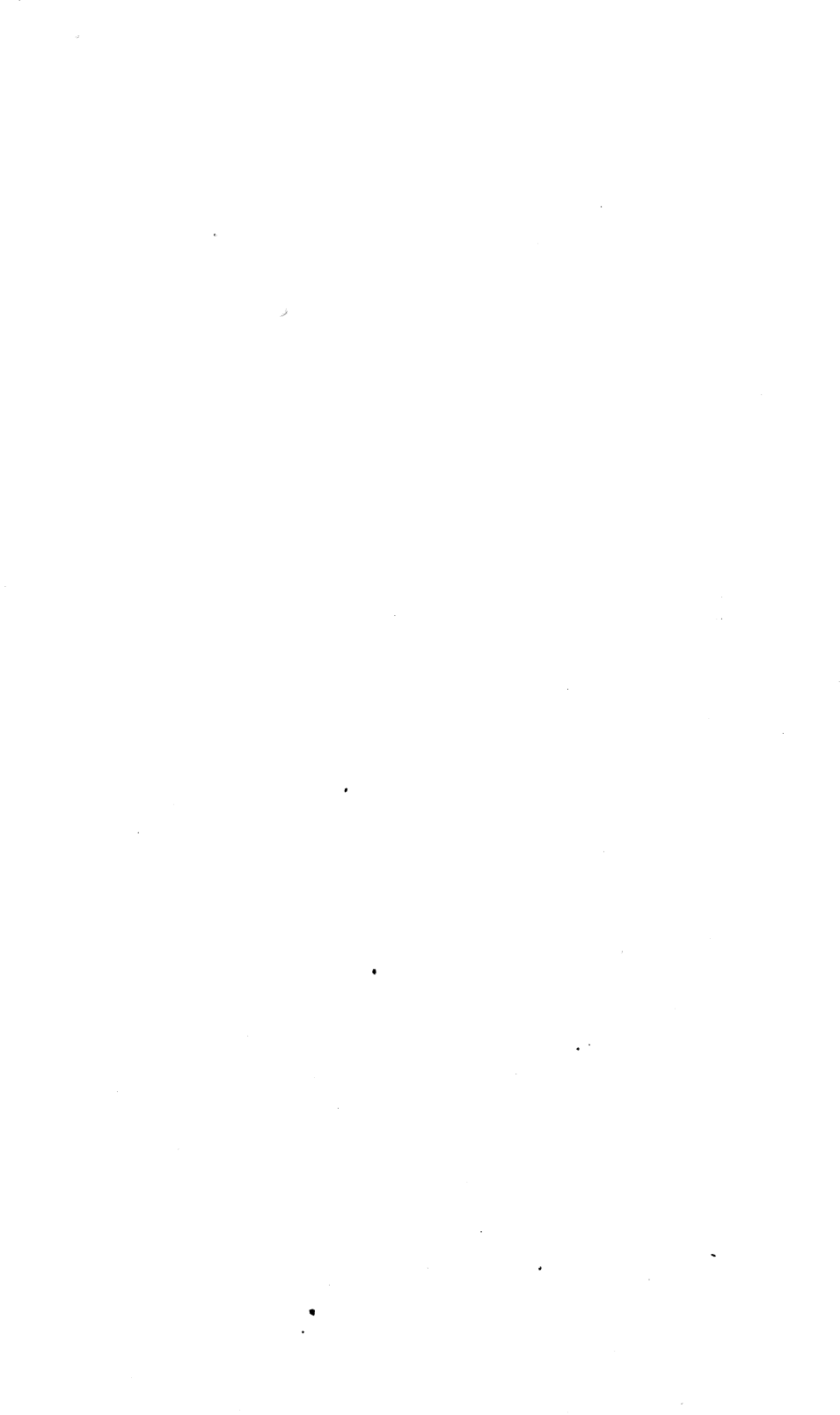


TABLE II.

RELATING TO THE COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF
THE POPULATION BY DISTRICTS AND
ISLANDS FROM 1890 TO 1896.

This table shows the absolute gain by districts and islands since the last census. As has been shown in Table I, there has been a total net gain of 19,030 upon the whole population during the six years, or of 21.1 per cent. But not all districts show a gain,—a few show a loss, and this requires explanation.

The Island of Oahu shows no loss in any district. The gain is in the aggregate 9011, or 28.8 upon the previous census. The gain in Honolulu was the largest on the island, being 30.6 per cent.

The Island of Hawaii showed a gain in every district save North Kohala, which was reported 178 short of what it was in 1890. This can be accounted for by a more economical use of labor, or more likely by a change in the nationality of labor. The number is trifling. The net gain of the island is considerable, viz: 6709, or 25 per cent.

On this island it is interesting to see in what districts the great gain has been. These districts are Hilo, Puna, and North Kona.

The Hilo district has an absolute increase of 2943, equivalent to 29.6 per cent, due in a great measure to sugar extension, though coffee has had to do with it in a minor degree.

The Puna district has risen from a total population of 834 in 1890 to a total of 1748 in 1896, a gain of 914, or 109.5 per

cent, beating the record of the islands. This is entirely due to the coffee industry. But North Kona runs it close. In 1890 that district numbered 1753 inhabitants; in 1896 it numbered 3061 inhabitants, a gain of 1308, or 74.5 per cent. This again is due to the coffee industry.

The islands of Molokai and Lanai together present a loss of 414. It would have been interesting to know on which island the loss occurred, but there are no figures for reference in the past census, so they have to be massed together. A loss of 414 means 14.2 per cent. This can be accounted for on Molokai by the closing of the mill at Kamalo. The mill was burned and never re-erected, so that a number of laborers and their families left the island. As I have already stated, it is impossible to settle where the loss of population should be placed, but my knowledge of the destruction of the mill leads me to think that the loss belongs to Molokai. Moreover, the departure of the laborers from a plantation carries away with it the many hangers-on, who live off the wages of the laborers.

The Island of Maui has not made the progress in population that I expected. The cause has been carefully investigated, and is perfectly explainable. The total gain is 369, or 2.1 per cent. Three districts, viz: Lahaina, Makawao, and Hana have made gains, but Wailuku dropped 686, or 9.4 per cent. This is due to two causes—a change of labor, substituting Asiatic for the prolific Portuguese, and the consolidation of the plantations around Wailuku, which has done away with the necessity of so many hands.

Turning to Kauai, there is a very satisfactory gain in population. The total is 3533, an increase of 29.8 per cent. Every district has contributed its quota of gain, Koloa showing the lowest, and Waimea and Niihau the highest. The figures for Niihau have been kept separate in this census, and it is to be hoped that at the next census a comparison can be made. Niihau

is a peculiar island, and it would be interesting to learn whether under the peculiarity of the paternal conditions under which the Hawaiians live on that island they increase or decrease. From the small number on the island, I am of the opinion that the rising generation does not stay on the island, but moves to other centers as soon as it can.

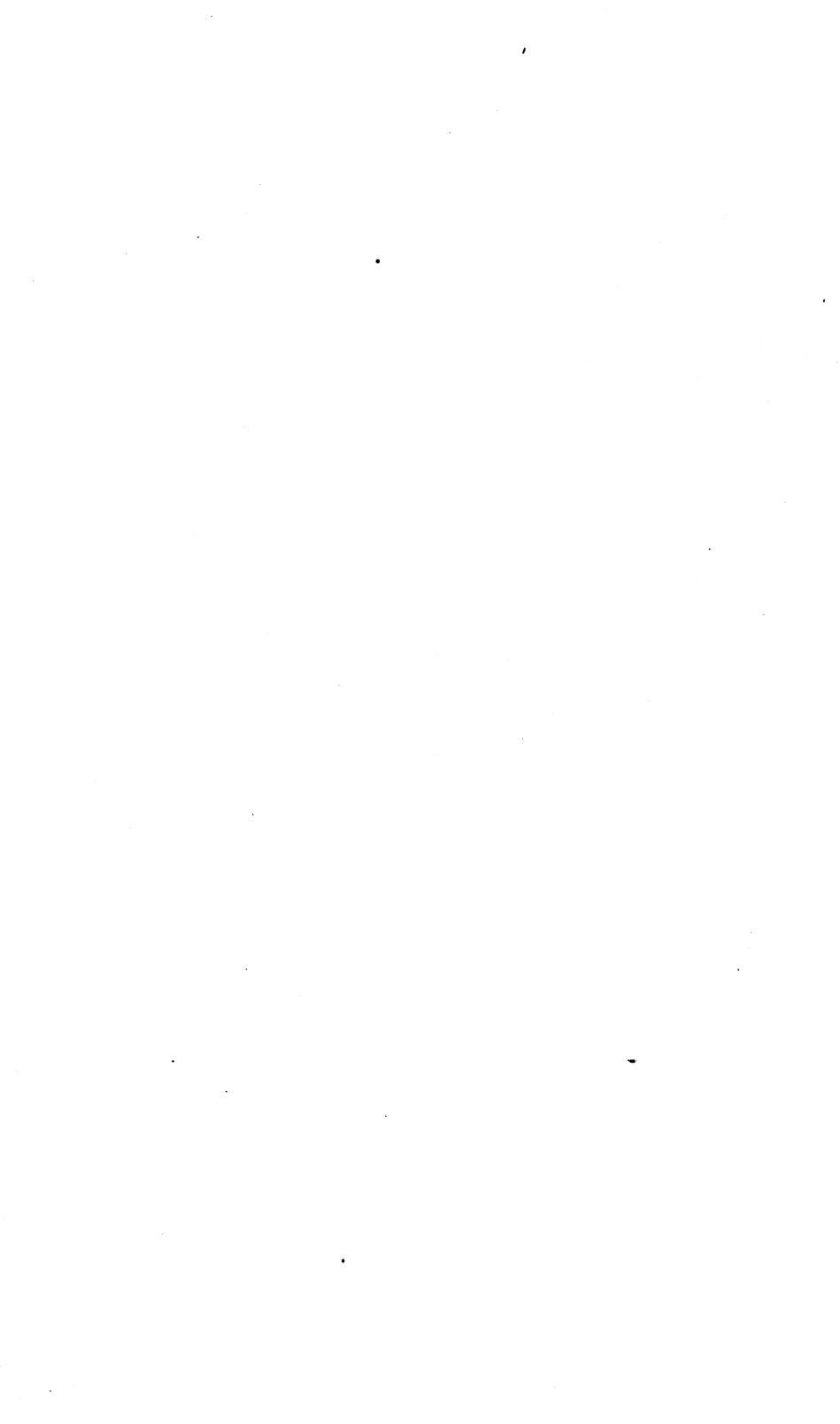


TABLE III.

TABLE

Gives in detail the Population by Islands and Districts, showing number and sex of

SUB-DIVISIONS.	HAWAIIAN.			PART HAWAIIAN.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
OAHU.						
Honolulu	4,152	3,766	7,918	1,735	1,733	3,468
Ewa.....	274	253	527	64	67	131
Waianae	214	163	377	37	33	70
Waialua	265	221	486	45	45	90
Koolaupoko.....	404	363	767	47	37	84
Koolaupoko.....	364	310	674	135	142	277
Total, Oahu.....	5,673	5,076	10,749	2,063	2,057	4,120
HAWAII.						
Hilo.....	1,041	855	1,896	254	226	480
Puna	399	369	768	31	33	64
Kau.....	574	500	1,074	67	65	132
South Kona.....	741	707	1,448	124	112	236
North Kona.....	765	702	1,467	118	138	256
South Kohala.....	176	159	335	59	62	121
North Kohala.....	675	605	1,280	195	175	370
Hamakua	483	444	927	118	121	239
Total, Hawaii.....	4,854	4,341	9,195	966	932	1,898
MOLOKAI	1,065	847	1,912	128	92	220
LANAI	38	41	79	4	7	11
Total, Molokai and Lanai.....	1,103	888	1,991	132	99	231
MAUI.						
Lahaina.....	618	480	1,098	133	143	276
Wailuku.....	1,151	1,055	2,206	284	296	580
Makawao.....	610	629	1,239	208	239	447
Hana.....	827	755	1,582	102	107	209
Total, Maui.....	3,206	2,919	6,125	727	785	1,512
NIHAU	74	83	157	.....	1	1
KAUAI.						
Waimea.....	416	352	768	64	78	142
Koloa.....	180	163	343	66	50	116
Lihue.....	351	274	625	87	84	171
Kawaihau.....	188	199	387	44	29	73
Hanalei.....	354	325	679	100	121	221
Total, Niihau and Kauai.....	1,563	1,396	2,959	361	363	724
RECAPITULATION.						
Oahu.....	5,673	5,076	10,749	2,063	2,057	4,120
Hawaii.....	4,854	4,341	9,195	966	932	1,898
Molokai and Lanai.....	1,103	888	1,991	132	99	231
Maui.....	3,206	2,919	6,125	727	785	1,512
Niihau and Kauai.....	1,563	1,396	2,959	361	363	724
Grand Totals.....	16,399	14,620	31,019	4,249	4,236	8,485
Census of 1890.....	18,364	16,072	34,436	3,085	3,101	6,186
Gain.....	.....	.....	.....	1,164	1,135	2,299
Loss.....	1,965	1,452	3,417	.....	.....	.....

TABLE III.

FIRST SUMMARY BY NATIONALITIES.

In this table the first sifting of the population by nationalities is commenced. They have been divided into Hawaiians, part-Hawaiians, Hawaiian born, both parents being foreigners, and foreign born of all kinds. From this is gathered that the total Hawaiian population, *pur sang*, is 31,019, as against a total Hawaiian population in 1890 of 34,436. This means a decrease of 9.9 per cent. The loss among the Hawaiians from 1884 to 1890 was reported at 13.9 per cent. This shows that the diminution of the native Hawaiian is growing less and that there really is an upward tendency. This can be accounted for in the greater care bestowed upon the younger generation. The young Hawaiians are better fed, better dressed, and altogether better taken care of now than they were a dozen years ago. It is also interesting to observe that while the males have decreased 10.7 per cent, the females have decreased only 9 per cent.

The term part-Hawaiian is used to signify every admixture of Hawaiian blood. The term "half caste," previously used, is objectionable on two grounds. It does not cover all admixtures of blood, and it is a term which is regarded as an aspersion by many. The term "part-Hawaiian" has no such objection either from the sentimental or the practical side. The part-Hawaiians, then, have increased, as they have been steadily increasing, for years past. We now have part-Hawaiians who have married part-Hawaiians to the third generation, and it is difficult to trace out

the originality of the foreign parentage. In 1890 the part-Hawaiians numbered 6186; by the census of 1896 they are counted at 8485, an increase of 2299, or 37.1 per cent. At this rate there should be 11,000 part-Hawaiians by the next census. There will probably be more. It is also satisfactory to notice that among this section of the population the balance of the sexes is almost even, there being 4249 males and 4236 females.

Taking up the consideration of those born on the islands, both of whose parents are foreigners, there is a very large increase during the last six years. The census of 1890 gave the figures for these as 7495; the present census gives them a total of 13,733, an advance of 83.4 per cent. This is, indeed, an enormous increase; but the increase between 1884 and 1890 was far larger, for it ran up from 2040 to 7495, or an advance of 267.4 per cent. The increase was found to be due in a large measure to the Portuguese, who are extremely prolific. But there are no exact figures. Up to the present the nationality of those born of foreign parents on these islands has never been picked out.

Table V in this report will enable future superintendents of the census to make comparison in this direction, for it gives the nationality of those who have been born on the Hawaiian Islands, both parents being foreigners. It must be stated that in assigning nationality that of the father is always taken. Thus, if a German has married a Frenchwoman, the offspring is classed as German; if an American has married an Englishwoman, the offspring is classed as American. Such cases, however, are comparatively rare. Of course, any admixture of Hawaiian blood is classed under part-Hawaiians, and the Bureau has even classed most of these by their paternal nationalities.

The balance of the sexes among those born of foreign parents is very close, the males numbering 7058 and the females 6675, a comparatively slight difference. To put it more clearly, in this class of the population there are 52.8 per cent of males and 47.2 per cent females.

The foreign born population has increased from 41,873 to 55,783, an advance of 13,910, or 33.2 per cent. It is here that the great discrepancy between the sexes comes in. The males number 44,811, while the females only number 10,972, thus making the males in the proportion of four to one of the females. The comparatively even balance of the other sections of the population reduces the proportion to about two to one, as stated above.

TABLE IV.

Total Males and Females of all Nationalities.

NATIONALITIES.	Male.	Female.	Totals.
Hawaiians.....	16,399	14,620	31,019
Part Hawaiians.....	4,249	4,236	8,485
Americans.....	1,975	1,111	3,086
British.....	1,406	844	2,250
Germans.....	866	566	1,432
French.....	56	45	101
Norwegian.....	216	162	378
Portuguese.....	8,202	6,989	15,191
Japanese.....	19,212	5,195	24,407
Chinese.....	19,167	2,449	21,616
S. S. Islanders.....	321	134	455
Other Nationalities.....	448	152	600
Totals.....	72,517	36,503	109,020

TABLE IV.

MALES AND FEMALES OF ALL NATIONALITIES.

This Table divides off our heterogeneous population into twelve heads. Under it are classed together by their proper nationalities those who have come to the islands and those who have been born on the islands, both parents being foreigners. A later Table will separate these. This is the proper classification, otherwise, a nationality which is full of vitality may be made to appear as if it were receding. Thus, taking the Portuguese, who are extremely prolific, according to the comparative table published in the census of 1890, they were credited with a loss. Now, as a fact, there was no loss. The Portuguese population has increased immensely. Of course, if only the foreign born Portuguese are to be considered as Portuguese, and there is no immigration, the Portuguese, on such a basis, would, in a few decades, come to nil. That there was a loss of Portuguese in 1890 is absolutely untrue. There was a gain.

Taking Table III of the census report of 1890, it will be found that the Portuguese were 8602 in that year, as against 9377 in 1884. But turning to page 17 of the report, one finds that there is an estimate, probably correct, that of the Hawaiian born foreigners, 4117 were Portuguese. This entirely reverses the statement in Table III of the Census Report of 1890.

According to Table III, there were 8602 Portuguese of foreign birth on the islands. According to the estimate of the General Superintendent of Census, there were 4117 Portuguese

born on the islands—both parents being Portuguese. This would make the Portuguese population reach 12,719, and upon this we can really calculate. We have a real basis as to the progress of the Portuguese Colony here.

If the number of Portuguese on the Hawaiian Islands in the year 1890 was 12,719, during the six years this race has increased to 15,191. This means a gross increase of 2472 during the six years, or 19.8 per cent. Of course, this is an enormous increase, and as the balance of sexes is fairly kept, it is an exceedingly healthy one.

To make a comparison between the other foreigners is impossible. They are simply massed together in the last report as "Other White Foreigners," which precludes a comparison between the advance of Americans, British, Germans, etc. And again as "Chinese and Japanese."—Page 17 of report of 1890.

Something can be made of the latter in the way of comparison, but it would have been much more satisfactory if the Chinese and Japanese had been kept separate. Taking the two together, I find that in 1890 there were 15,301 foreign born Chinese in the country, and 12,260 foreign born Japanese. Adding to this the estimate of 1701, Hawaiian born, both parents being Chinese or Japanese, we get a total of 29,362 Asiatics. Taking the figures of the present census, we find that there are in all 24,407 Japanese and 21,616 Chinese, including those foreign born and those born in this country. This would give an advance to the Asiatic population of 16,661, or 56.7 per cent. But it must be remembered that this is in a large measure a fluctuating population. The men come here as laborers, and, if Chinese, have to return to their own country when their contracts are out. If it were possible to make a comparison between the resident Asiatic and the ephemeral Asiatic, some satisfactory solution could be arrived at. Whoever takes the next census will have proper material to deal with in this line.

Of the other nationalities it is impossible to make a comparison. The only thing that the present census can do is to make a standard for future census takers. I do not wish to criticise my predecessors, but it is plain that the method of only putting down those as Chinese, Japanese, Portuguese, American, etc., who were born abroad is utterly misleading, and that not taking cognizance of those born of foreign parents here must cause an erroneous impression. I do not feel that I need defend the position I have assumed.

TABLE V.

Summary by Nationality and Sex of the Hawaiian born and foreign born foreigners.

NATIONALITIES.	HAWAIIAN BORN—BOTH PARENTS FOREIGNERS.			FOREIGN BORN.			GRAND TOTALS.
	Male.	Female.	Totals.	Male.	Female.	Totals.	
Americans.....	401	419	820	1,574	692	2,266	3,086
British.....	352	360	712	1,054	484	1,538	2,250
German.....	252	268	520	614	298	912	1,432
French.....	10	16	26	46	29	75	101
Norwegian.....	71	91	162	145	71	216	378
Portuguese.....	3,606	3,353	6,959	4,596	3,636	8,232	15,191
Japanese.....	1,054	1,024	2,078	18,158	4,171	22,329	24,407
Chinese.....	1,204	1,030	2,234	17,963	1,419	19,382	21,616
S. S. Islanders.....	21	25	46	300	109	409	455
Other Nationalities.....	87	89	176	361	63	424	600
Totals.....	7,058	6,675	13,733	44,811	10,972	55,783	69,516

TABLE V.

SUMMARY OF FOREIGN BORN AND HAWAIIAN BORN FOREIGNERS.

This Table classifies the foreigners who were born on the islands of foreign parents, and all foreigners who were born abroad.

One thing shows up plainly. In looking down the table of the Hawaiian born, both parents being foreigners, the reader is at once struck with the very even balance of the sexes. The American, the British, the German, the French, the Norwegian, —all have a slight preponderance of females to males. The Portuguese, Chinese, and Japanese have a slight preponderance of males.

It is among those who are foreign born that the great discrepancy occurs, and it occurs among the whites as well as among the Asiatic races.

The total foreign born males amount to 44,811, while the total foreign born females only number 10,972, or 80.3 per cent of males to 19.7 per cent of females. It will be interesting to see in which nationalities the greatest percentage of discrepancy occurs.

The percentage of American foreign born males is 69. That of American foreign born females 31. The percentage of British foreign born males to British foreign born females is 68.1 to 31.9. The foreign born Germans have 67.3 per cent of males as against 32.7 per cent of females. With the Portuguese the balance of the sexes is fairly equal, and it is plain that as time goes on it will

reach a normal position. The very large number of children born of Portuguese parents is also worthy of notice. The foreign born Portuguese amount to 8232, while the Portuguese born on the islands of Portuguese parents amount to 6959. When the next census is taken it will be possible to calculate the rate at which the Hawaiian born Portuguese are advancing.

The foreign born Japanese amounted to 77.7 per cent males, and 22.3 per cent females. The greatest discrepancy exists between the male and female foreign born Chinese. These people show 92.6 per cent males against 7.4 per cent females.

Of course, as a matter of fact, a large number of foreign males are married to Hawaiian women, or to part-Hawaiian women.

If we look at the total make up of the population, the percentages run as follows:

Hawaiians.....	28.4 of the population.
Part-Hawaiians.....	7.8 of the population.
Americans, Europeans and their descendants.....	21.1 of the population.
Japanese.....	22.3 of the population.
Chinese.....	19.8 of the population.
Others.....	.6 of the population.
	<hr style="width: 10%; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/> 100.0 per cent.

Like in all comparatively new countries, the young men come here to make a home, and later the wives come to join them from the distant shores. That the normal condition of the future will be healthy is shown by the excellent balance kept by those born in the Hawaiian Islands, both parents being foreigners, and by the mixed races.

TABLE VI.

Nationality and Sex in detail, according to Islands and Districts.

SUB-DIVISIONS.	AMERICAN.		BRITISH.		GERMAN.		FRENCH.		NORWEGIAN.	
	Male.	Fe-male.	Male.	Fe-male.	Male.	Fe-male.	Male.	Fe-male.	Male.	Fe-male.
OAHU.										
Honolulu.....	262	274	195	204	96	99	5	10	36	1
Ewa.....	11	16	7	8	1	2	---	1	5	---
Waiānae.....	---	---	---	1	5	7	---	---	---	---
Waialua.....	---	---	4	9	---	---	---	---	---	---
Koolauloa.....	---	2	1	---	1	---	---	---	---	---
Koolāupoko.....	2	3	8	6	---	---	---	---	---	---
Totals for Oahu.....	275	295	215	228	108	108	5	11	41	---
HAWAII.										
Hilo.....	43	45	25	22	19	12	---	---	---	2
Puna.....	5	1	5	3	---	---	---	---	---	1
Kau.....	4	8	9	8	4	4	---	1	---	---
South Kona.....	3	5	7	3	2	2	---	---	---	---
North Kona.....	4	3	3	1	6	9	---	---	---	---
South Kohala.....	---	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
North Kohala.....	6	3	19	22	---	3	---	---	---	---
Hamakua.....	9	12	22	26	13	6	1	2	2	---
Totals for Hawaii.....	74	79	90	85	44	36	1	3	5	---
MOLOKAI.										
.....	1	---	5	5	---	---	1	---	---	---
LANAI.										
.....	2	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Totals, Molokai, Lanai.....	3	1	5	5	---	---	1	---	---	---
MAUI.										
Lahaina.....	2	3	3	1	8	3	1	---	---	4
Wailuku.....	12	8	14	14	2	2	---	---	---	5
Makawao.....	12	12	8	13	1	2	---	---	---	1
Hana.....	8	4	2	1	1	3	---	---	---	---
Totals for Maui.....	34	27	27	29	12	10	1	---	10	---
NIHAU.										
.....	1	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
KAUAI.										
Waimea.....	1	5	9	8	16	21	2	2	10	---
Koloa.....	1	1	1	1	9	8	---	---	---	3
Lihue.....	10	6	4	3	64	80	---	---	---	2
Kawaihau.....	1	2	1	---	2	2	---	---	---	---
Hanalei.....	1	1	---	1	2	3	---	---	---	---
Totals for Kauai.....	14	15	15	13	93	114	2	2	15	---
Island Totals.....	401	419	352	360	252	268	10	16	71	---
Grand Totals.....	820		712		520		26		162	

E VI.

of those born in the Islands, both parents being foreigners.

E-	PORTUGUESE.		JAPANESE.		CHINESE.		S. S. ISLANDERS.		OTHER NATIONALITIES.		TOTALS.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
39	942	918	94	113	641	568	2	2	55	57	2,328	2,284
	42	46	19	35	91	62	---	---	2	1	178	171
	69	56	9	5	7	12	---	---	---	---	90	81
	51	34	11	7	8	2	---	---	---	---	74	52
	22	12	6	12	23	19	1	---	2	3	56	48
5	29	25	15	18	68	60	---	1	---	---	122	118
44	1,155	1,091	154	190	838	723	3	3	59	61	2,848	2,754
4	612	567	269	225	34	38	1	---	8	7	1,013	920
3	5	3	16	12	---	---	---	---	2	1	34	23
	67	67	29	18	4	6	---	2	---	---	117	114
	25	21	10	3	3	1	---	---	---	---	50	35
	104	90	32	24	10	8	---	---	---	---	159	135
	---	---	2	2	---	---	---	---	2	---	4	4
	143	128	23	30	101	74	---	---	3	8	295	268
2	318	272	83	82	9	18	---	---	5	2	442	422
9	1,274	1,148	464	396	161	145	1	2	20	18	2,134	1,921
	4	---	1	5	4	2	1	---	---	---	17	12
	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	1
	4	---	1	5	4	2	1	---	---	---	19	13
5	19	24	31	27	7	7	5	8	---	---	76	73
13	109	104	42	61	30	33	1	5	1	4	215	236
2	420	446	46	66	56	47	---	---	2	2	550	601
	90	79	36	37	2	2	4	3	---	---	144	131
20	638	653	155	191	95	89	10	16	3	6	985	1,041
	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	2
16	110	98	83	68	37	23	3	1	2	1	273	243
	58	58	29	46	22	16	1	2	2	1	123	133
	166	144	67	47	11	6	---	---	---	---	325	287
2	121	98	64	41	19	16	1	---	1	1	212	162
	80	63	37	40	17	10	1	1	---	---	138	119
18	535	461	280	242	106	71	6	4	5	4	1,071	944
91	3,606	3,353	1,054	1,024	1,204	1,030	21	25	87	89	7,058	6,675
	6,959		2,078		2,234		46		176		13,733	



TABLE VI.

SHOWING BY ISLANDS AND DISTRICTS THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION WHERE BOTH PARENTS ARE FOREIGNERS.

Among this class of the population the larger number is to be found on the islands of Oahu and Hawaii. The Portuguese head the list with 6959 out of a total of 13,733. The Chinese come next, with 2234, and the Japanese third, with 2078. The remainder, amounting to 2462, is divided among various nationalities. Putting the matter into percentages, it will be found that those born here of foreign parents range as follows:

Of the total American population....26.5 per cent. was born here.
Of the total British population.... .31.6 per cent. was born here.
Of the total German population.....36.3 per cent. was born here.
Of the total Portuguese population...45.8 per cent. was born here.
Of the total French population.....25.7 per cent. was born here.
Of the total Norwegian population...42.8 per cent. was born here.
Of the total S. S. Islander population 10.1 per cent. was born here.
Of the total Japanese population..... 8.5 per cent. was born here.
Of the total Chinese population.....10.3 per cent. was born here.
Of the total of other nationalities.....29.3 per cent. was born here.
Of all foreign nationalities together..19.7 per cent. was born here.

TABLE VII.



Nationality and Sex in detail, according to

SUB-DIVISIONS.	AMERICAN.		BRITISH.		GERMAN.		FRENCH.		NORW GIA
	Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.	Male.
OAHU.									
Honolulu.....	1,073	465	586	323	253	130	29	25	71
Ewa.....	17	8	29	7	11	4	---	---	7
Waianae.....	9	---	9	4	9	3	---	---	---
Waiialua.....	1	---	9	3	2	1	---	---	1
Koolauloa.....	15	6	6	---	4	1	---	---	---
Koolaupoko.....	12	2	12	9	6	2	1	---	4
Totals for Oahu.....	1,127	481	651	346	285	141	30	25	83
HAWAII.									
Hilo.....	108	45	103	27	30	12	2	---	2
Puna.....	45	14	13	5	9	1	---	---	4
Kau.....	24	9	22	5	9	4	4	2	3
South Kona.....	11	2	8	5	2	1	---	---	---
North Kona.....	13	3	9	4	6	---	2	---	2
South Kohala.....	---	---	9	1	4	---	---	---	---
North Kohala.....	28	19	33	13	8	1	---	---	3
Hamakua.....	35	18	58	23	24	9	3	---	4
Totals for Hawaii.....	264	110	255	83	92	28	11	2	18
MOLOKAI.....									
	11	5	11	2	6	1	---	---	1
LANAI.....									
	4	3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Totals, Molokai, Lanai.....	15	8	11	2	6	1	---	---	1
MAUI.									
Lahaina.....	19	15	7	4	15	4	---	---	2
Wailuku.....	39	19	37	5	17	7	---	---	8
Makawao.....	35	30	21	12	7	1	---	1	5
Hana.....	15	4	9	2	9	1	1	---	5
Totals for Maui.....	108	68	74	23	48	13	1	1	20
NIHAU.....									
	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
KAUAI.									
Waimea.....	20	5	26	16	35	23	2	---	17
Kolba.....	4	2	3	1	21	9	---	---	---
Lihue.....	13	7	15	6	115	76	---	1	1
Kawaihau.....	18	8	5	2	5	3	2	---	4
Hanalei.....	4	3	14	5	7	4	---	---	1
Totals for Kauai.....	59	25	63	30	183	115	4	1	23
Island Totals.....	1,574	692	1,064	484	614	298	46	29	145
Grand Totals.....	2,266		1,538		912		75		216

E VII.

Islands and Districts, of all foreigners.

No.	PORTUGUESE.		JAPANESE.		CHINESE.		S. S. ISLANDERS.		OTHER NATIONALITIES.		TOTALS.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
33	1,040	933	1,590	584	5,671	813	47	12	200	44	10,560	3,362
5	124	77	597	115	979	75	1	1	3	---	1,768	292
...	104	59	240	43	172	6	1	3	1	---	545	118
...	83	55	135	29	299	16	5	1	7	---	542	105
...	19	17	212	45	523	29	2	---	1	---	722	98
1	24	19	449	69	861	69	12	8	2	---	1,338	179
39	1,394	1,160	3,223	885	8,505	1,008	68	25	214	44	15,580	4,154
1	962	700	4,145	979	1,368	36	19	3	24	3	6,763	1,806
2	7	6	622	63	57	---	---	1	7	3	764	95
...	76	50	551	109	573	16	9	3	2	---	1,273	198
...	41	27	282	35	137	4	---	1	1	1	482	76
...	104	80	488	83	234	11	3	---	2	---	863	181
...	---	---	33	9	33	5	---	---	---	---	79	15
...	156	127	652	143	603	95	9	2	18	2	1,510	402
2	409	280	1,555	340	844	14	5	---	7	---	2,944	686
5	1,755	1,270	8,328	1,761	3,849	181	45	10	61	9	14,678	3,459
...	2	3	15	4	66	4	7	1	6	1	125	21
...	---	---	2	2	1	---	---	---	---	---	7	5
...	2	3	17	6	67	4	7	1	6	1	132	26
...	29	15	326	83	219	8	85	44	---	---	702	173
2	156	139	881	173	1,262	33	20	9	28	---	2,448	387
6	562	468	587	145	656	69	10	1	10	1	1,893	734
2	106	82	773	148	534	5	14	5	8	3	1,474	252
10	853	704	2,567	549	2,671	115	129	59	46	4	6,517	1,546
...	---	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	2
12	175	133	1,335	319	840	28	10	3	13	3	2,473	532
...	63	46	489	124	290	23	28	7	10	---	908	212
1	182	163	854	212	350	9	4	---	7	1	1,541	476
4	91	85	762	173	728	27	7	2	3	1	1,623	305
...	81	80	583	142	665	24	2	---	1	---	1,358	260
17	592	497	4,023	970	2,871	111	51	14	34	5	7,903	1,785
71	4,506	3,636	18,158	4,171	17,963	1,419	300	109	361	63	44,811	10,972
	8,232		22,329		19,382		409		424		55,783	



TABLE VII.

A SUMMARY OF THE FOREIGN BORN INHABITANTS BY ISLANDS AND DISTRICTS.

From this Table comparison with the former census tables can be made, but it is not a satisfactory one, for, as has been pointed out in previous remarks, such a comparison is not a true one, in that it only takes into consideration the immigrants, and pays no attention to those born here of foreign parents. Thus, in the tables of the last census, the Portuguese were debited with a loss, when they really had made a gain, but the gain was from the increase of the colony here.

Comparing, according to the old fashion, the nationality of the foreign born people on these islands will be found as follows:

NATIONALITIES.	Census 1896.	Census 1890.	GAIN.	LOSS.
American	2,266	1,928	338	....
British	1,538	1,344	194	....
German	1,024	912	....	122
French	75	70	5	....
Portuguese	8,232	8,602	....	370
Norwegian	216	227	....	11
Japanese	22,329	17,939	4,390	....
Chinese	19,382	15,301	2,081	....

Of other nationalities there is no necessity to take notice.

I make this table out in deference to prejudice, but I distinctly state that it gives a false impression. The gain in American and British is much larger than appears in such a table. There has been no real loss of Germans or of Portuguese. In the

latter case, there has been, in point of fact, a large gain by births. The only people such a table gives any figures worth considering are the Chinese and the Japanese. These are a shifting and migrating people. Tables IV, V, VI, will serve as a basis of comparison for the next census. The above comparison is really not a comparison of growth of population by birth, but by immigration. It means that there has been an excess of American, British, Japanese and Chinese immigrants, and that there have been no Portuguese, German and Norwegian immigrants. Such a comparison as is obtained by Table VII is, from my point of view, entirely misleading, unless it is regarded as purely a comparison of immigration.

TABLE VIII.

TABLE VIII.

Population of the Islands according to Ages and Nationality.

NATIONALITIES.	Under 1 year.										Totals.
	1 to 6.	6 to 15.	15 to 30.	30 to 45.	45 to 60.	60 to 75.	75 to 90.	90 to 100.	Over 100	Totals.	
Hawaiian males.....	337	2,882	4,216	3,200	2,021	1,469	305	32	7	16,399	
Hawaiian females.....	363	2,585	4,344	2,842	1,558	742	249	33	10	14,620	
Total	700	5,467	8,560	6,042	3,579	2,211	554	65	17	31,019	
Part Hawaiian males.....	184	1,226	1,048	511	127	43	2	.....	.....	4,249
Part Hawaiian females.....	220	1,078	1,138	451	112	24	2	.....	.....	4,236
Total	404	2,304	2,186	962	239	67	4	.....	.....	8,485
Hawaiian Born Foreign males.....	68	3,557	2,371	81	35	9	1	.....	.....	7,058
Hawaiian Born Foreign females.....	698	3,399	2,134	89	24	10	.....	.....	.....	6,675
Total	1,383	6,956	4,505	170	63	19	1	.....	.....	13,733
American males.....	1	35	65	611	269	137	12	.....	.....	1,574
American females.....	3	36	61	210	79	29	9	1	.....	692
Total	4	71	126	821	348	166	21	1	.....	2,266
British males.....	.....	12	34	410	231	72	11	.....	.....	1,054
British females.....	.....	10	38	169	86	30	7	.....	.....	484
Total .....	.....	22	72	579	317	102	18	.....	.....	1,538
German males.....	.....	6	29	193	109	38	4	.....	.....	614
German females.....	.....	7	33	109	91	42	1	.....	.....	298
Total .....	.....	13	62	302	151	53	5	.....	.....	912
French males.....	.....	.....	5	19	10	9	3	.....	.....	46

French females.....	1	7	9	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
Total.....	1	12	28	16	15	3	.....	.....	.....	75
Norwegian males.....	7	35	81	20	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	145
Norwegian females.....	5	21	31	12	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	71
Total.....	1	12	112	32	2	1	.....	.....	.....	216
Portuguese males.....	4	66	410	1,720	1,258	880	235	22	1	4,596
Portuguese females.....	5	68	364	1,649	954	518	68	7	3	3,636
Total.....	9	134	774	3,369	2,212	1,398	303	29	4	8,232
Japanese males.....	2	62	116	10,515	6,890	545	27	1	.....	18,158
Japanese females.....	3	73	31	2,976	1,068	19	.....	1	.....	4,171
Total.....	5	135	147	13,491	7,958	564	27	2	.....	22,329
Chinese males.....	2	34	544	7,818	6,314	2,858	378	14	.....	17,963
Chinese females.....	1	28	121	837	343	75	14	.....	.....	1,419
Total.....	3	62	665	8,655	6,657	2,933	392	14	.....	19,382
S. S. Islander males.....	.....	1	4	106	118	51	17	3	.....	300
S. S. Islander females.....	.....	.....	2	63	27	14	1	.....	.....	109
Total.....	1	1	6	169	145	65	18	3	.....	409
Other Nationalities males.....	.....	.....	6	78	155	92	26	4	.....	361
Other Nationalities females.....	.....	.....	6	19	27	9	1	.....	.....	63
Total.....	.....	.....	1	97	182	101	27	4	.....	424
Total Males.....	1,215	6,810	7,694	26,781	19,883	7,248	2,462	382	33	72,517
Total Females.....	1,294	6,596	6,592	11,888	6,311	2,558	940	277	37	36,503
Grand Totals.....	2,509	13,406	14,286	38,669	26,194	9,806	3,402	659	70	109,020
Grand Total, 1890.....	1,885	9,534	12,099	29,118	24,137	8,638	3,433	1,146	.....	89,990



TABLE VIII.

CLASSIFICATION OF EACH NATIONALITY BY SEX AND AGE.

In this Table I have added two extra columns with the purpose of giving statistics of advanced age. The classification made by Dr. Rodgers in the Census of 1890 enables the student of statistics to see between what ages the increase of population has taken place.

The first two columns are those which should be studied carefully, for these give the key to the problem of the future. Are the young children increasing, or do we depend entirely upon exotic growth for the increase in our population? Adding the two columns together, it will be found that of children under one year up to children of six years, there are now 15,915 children marked in those columns, as against 11,419 in 1890. This really means that of all the births which have taken place since the last census, 15,915 had survived on September 27, 1896, or, in point of fact, that there have been 4496 more survivals during the last six years than there had been between 1884 and 1890. This is an increase of 39 per cent in the portion of the population which is going to build up the future. These six years show the true healthy increase.

Analyzing this, I find that the chief increase lies among the Hawaiian born of foreign parents.

The Hawaiians count 4524, as against 4275 in 1890, a gain of 249, or 5 per cent. The part-Hawaiian show 2590 in place of 1568 in 1890, a gross gain of 1022, or 65 per cent, while those born on the islands with both parents foreigners, have, during the same period, increased from 5018 to 8339, a difference of 3321, or 66 per cent. It is impossible to compare the gain in each separate nationality, because that would require the Hawaiian born of foreign parents to be credited to their proper nationality, which has not been done in the past.

It was in this section of the census that I hoped to be able to show a hopeful increase among Hawaiians of pure blood, and the result is a disappointment to me. A gain of five per cent between birth and the age of six cannot counterbalance the death rate in the later years, and it is safe to predict it is absolutely impossible that within the next six years there can be any actual increase in the number of Hawaiians. The decrease, however, may not be as rapid as it has been in the past, but there will be a decrease.

On the other hand, the part-Hawaiians are bound to increase rapidly during the next census period. A Table further on will show from what various nationalities the part-Hawaiians are sprung, so that it will be possible in the future to range them along with such nationalities; but that is work for the student of statistics, and not for the mere report and commentary upon the figures of the census.

The working age must be considered as lying between sixteen and sixty; and between those ages there are 53,912 males, and 20,687 females, making in all 74,599 persons. Later, there will be a comparison made between those actually reporting themselves at work. Comparing with the population of similar age in 1890, we find that there is an increase of 12,706. But, alas! it is here that the great falling off comes among the Hawaiian population. In 1890 the Hawaiians between these ages

numbered 20,680, while in 1896 they numbered 18,181. They run thus:

SEX.	1890	1896
15 to 30, males.....	4,713	4,216
15 to 30, females.....	4,616	4,341
30 to 45, males.....	3,620	3,200
30 to 45, females.....	3,096	2,842
45 to 60, males.....	2,629	2,021
45 to 60, females.....	2 006	1,558
Total.....	20,680	18,181

That Hawaiians do live to a great age is show by the columns which exceed sixty years of age. Here we find 2211 Hawaiians out of a total of 3402 of all nationalities between sixty and seventy-five. The Hawaiians number 554 out of 659 of the various nationalities between seventy-five and ninety. They count sixty-five out of seventy between ninety and one hundred, and seventeen out of nineteen of those over one hundred.

Of those who claim to be over one hundred, I made careful investigation through the district superintendents, and I found that though there could be no certainty whether they were one hundred or one hundred and ten; still, by memory of events, and so forth, their claims to being over the century were just. The oldest person on the islands was a woman who claimed to be one hundred and twenty-four years of age. This case, in conjunction with Prof. Alexander and Mrs. Nakuina, I investigated personally, and the results will be found in the Appendix.

The youngest person on the list was a child not half an hour old.



TABLE IX.

TABLE

Hawaiian born of Foreign Parents acc

NATIONALITIES.	Under 1 Year.		1 to 6 Years.		6 to 15 Years.		15 to 30 Years.		30 to 45 Years.		45 to 60 Years.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.
Americans.....	26	24	126	130	101	120	71	73	40	41	4
British.....	19	23	113	116	108	112	79	79	23	25	
Germans.....	16	18	107	118	103	97	23	22	3	11	
French.....	1	---	4	6	3	7	---	2	---	1	
Norwegians.....	4	5	27	35	36	48	4	3	---	---	
Portuguese.....	313	288	1,640	1,605	1,582	1,384	66	71	4	5	
Japanese.....	198	215	791	739	63	65	2	4	---	1	
Chinese.....	96	116	715	603	332	263	58	45	4	3	
S. S. Islanders.....	1	4	5	9	14	7	---	4	1	1	
Other Nationalities.....	12	5	29	38	29	31	16	14	1	1	
Totals.....	685	608	3,557	3,399	2,371	2,134	319	317	81	89	

IX.

ording to Ages and Nationality.

5 to 60 Years.		60 to 75 Years.		75 to 90 Years.		90 to 100 Years.		Over 100 Years.		Total,		Grand Totals.
Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.	
28	22	9	9	---	---	---	---	---	---	401	419	820
5	4	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	352	360	712
---	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	252	268	520
1	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	10	16	26
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	71	91	162
1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,606	3,353	6,959
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,054	1,024	2,078
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,204	1,080	2,284
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	21	25	46
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	87	89	176
35	28	9	10	1	---	---	---	---	---	7,058	6,675	13,733

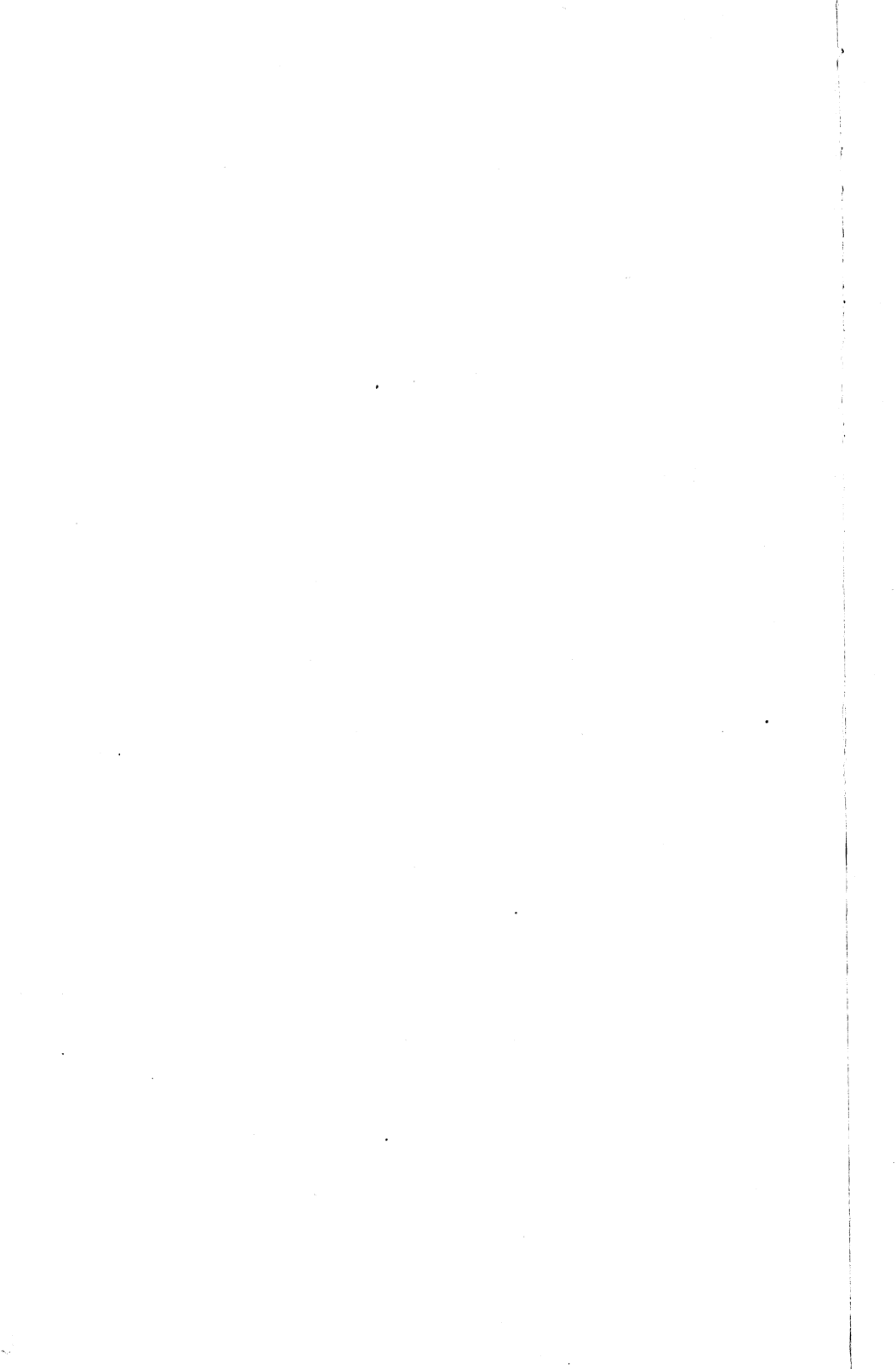




TABLE IX.

HAWAIIAN BORN OF FOREIGN PARENTS ACCORDING TO SEX AND AGE.

In this Table the Hawaiians born of foreign parents are classified according to their proper nationalities, and divided under their respective ages. It will be noticed at once that this class of the community has its strength chiefly in the young. Of the 13,733 persons who go to make up this total 12,844 are fifteen years old and under, leaving but 889 persons above that age. In six years from now the strength of this section will begin to show in the various trades, etc., but it will not develop fully for at least twelve years.

Among the Hawaiians born of foreign parents, the Portuguese take the lead with a total of 6959. Of these 6812 are fifteen years old and under, and a majority of them even being six years old and under. It is this fact, that, at first glance, makes the number of Portuguese who are actually at work look small in comparison with their total numbers, but so large a number of the Portuguese are below the working age.

The chief number of the Chinese and Japanese, on the other hand, are to be found between the ages of fifteen and sixty.

TABLE X.

Details of Mixed Races of Hawaii, showing all admixtures of Hawaiian blood according to nationality and sex.

NATIONALITY OF FATHER.	Male.	Female.	Totals.
*Hawaiians	429	462	891
†Part-Hawaiians	1,147	1,179	2,326
Americans	665	647	1,312
British	590	531	1,121
Germans	168	159	327
French	39	30	69
Norwegians	25	28	53
Portuguese	296	246	542
Japanese	32	45	77
Chinese	656	731	1,387
S. S. Islanders	52	39	91
Other Nationalities	150	139	289
Totals	4,249	4,236	8,485

*These cases are where Hawaiian fathers of pure blood, have married wives who are of mixed blood, their children are therefore classed as part-Hawaiians.

†These cases are where a part-Hawaiian has married a part-Hawaiian, or in some instances an European or American woman. The latter cases are rare. It has been found impossible to trace the original nationality of the grandfather or great grandfather of this class of citizens.

TABLE X.

CLASSIFICATION OF PART-HAWAIIANS BY PATER- NAL NATIONALITY.

This table is an entirely new departure in the census tabulation. In it has been made an effort to trace the nationality of the part-Hawaiian population from the paternal side. The total population of mixed blood amounts to 8485. Of these, I have been able to trace to the origin of 5168. Where part-Hawaiians have married women of mixed blood, it has been impossible to define the strain of blood, and the same may be said even more forcibly where part-Hawaiians have inter-married. It then becomes a hopeless mixture in which, in the third or fourth generation you have the blood of Americans, British, Chinese, and goodness knows what else focussed in one person. To the ethnological student it would be very interesting to trace up the various influences of blood, and to see which strain predominates. Without desiring to be dogmatic, and also not desiring to go into details for proofs, which, in the first place would be offensive to many people here; and secondly, would entail an amount of detail which would not be suitable to this report; I would say that the part-Hawaiian, and part-Chinese strain, when mixed with the American, or European, produces the highest and most intelligent, but not the most robust class.

Of the 5168, whose paternity the Census Bureau has been able to trace, the cases are almost entirely of the first generation. Here it is found that American and Chinese run one another rather closely; the part Hawaiians of American descent

numbering 1312, and the Chinese 1387. The British come somewhat closely after with 1,121.

It should be specially noted that the Portuguese, in proportion to their number, have a very small amount of mixed Portuguese and Hawaiian. Could an analysis be made of the 542 part-Hawaiian of Portuguese descent, it would be found that the chief number of the mixed race came from the very early settlers of the Portuguese here—men who arrived years ago in whalers—many of them of African blood. The late great influx of Portuguese, which has taken place in the last fifteen years, has given the Hawaiian Islands a colony which inter-marries, but does not marry with Hawaiian women. It keeps itself a distinctive colony of pure blood, and in that differs from the American, British, and Chinese settlers.

In the above statement, the term “part-Hawaiian” has been used advisedly, as has already been noticed. The old term, “Half Caste,” besides the objection cited, did not cover the ground. In the South and in the West Indies there is an endless nomenclature to cover the various admixtures of blood. There has been in times past a clumsy attempt to do the same thing here. When I first came to the islands people used to talk of quarter-whites, half-whites, three-quarter-whites, etc. I always considered these distinctions offensive in the first place; and in the second place, as not covering the ground. When I was appointed Inspector General of Schools, and had to tabulate the school population, after much careful thought I adopted the term “part-Hawaiian” as an expression far more inoffensive than “Half Caste,” and covering the ground more thoroughly. The Board of Education adopted my suggestion, chiefly through the advocacy of the late Walter Hill. Without such a comprehensive term, it would have been impossible to have prepared the Table which is here presented, and which, I feel sure, will be of considerable interest to certain classes of students.

The fact that the mixed race is itself prolific in the second, and even the third generation, is a matter of great interest. The pure Hawaiian can barely hold his own. All that can be said for him is that he is decreasing less rapidly than he did six years ago; but the mixed race is advancing rapidly, and in this direction the Hawaiian strain shows no symptoms of being lost.



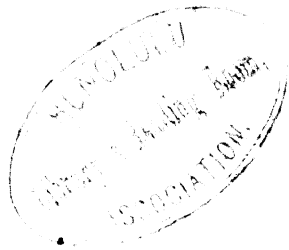


TABLE XI.

NATIONALITIES.	Labor-ers.	Farm-ers and Agriculturalists.	Rice Plant-ers.	Coffee Plant-ers.	Ranch-ers.
Hawaiian males.....	2,758	3,653	20	9	32
Hawaiian females.....	79	105	....	1	....
Total	2,837	3,758	20	10	32
Part Hawaiian males.....	348	192	3	10	30
Part Hawaiian females.....	11	6	1	....	....
Total.....	359	198	4	10	30
American males.....	59	54	1	42	14
American females.....	....	1	....	....	....
Total.....	59	55	1	42	14
British males.....	66	54	1	22	24
British females.....	....	1	....	....	1
Total.....	66	55	1	22	25
German males.....	160	35	....	12	5
German females.....	3	....	....	....	....
Total.....	163	35	....	12	5
French males.....	8	2	....	....	1
French females.....	....	....	....	....	....
Total.....	8	2	....	....	1
Norwegian males.....	19	14	....	1	....
Norwegian females.....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	19	14	....	1	....
Portuguese males.....	3,036	299	1	45	47
Portuguese females.....	81	1	....	....	....
Total	3,117	300	1	45	47
Japanese males.....	14,394	456	99	62	15
Japanese females.....	2,164	3	....	....	2
Total	16,558	459	99	62	17
Chinese males.....	10,923	1,267	716	36	98
Chinese females.....	18	11	2	....	....
Total	10,941	1,278	718	36	98
S. S. Islander males.....	171	21	....	....	....
S. S. Islander females.....	55	....	....	....	....
Total.....	226	21	....	....	....
Other Nationalities males.....	85	28	....	9	5
Other Nationalities females.....	....	....	....	....	....
Total.....	85	28	....	9	5
Total Males.....	32,027	6,075	841	248	271
Total Females.....	2,411	128	3	1	3
Grand Totals.....	34,438	6,203	844	249	274

E XI.

ality and Sex by Occupation.

Fishers.	Mariners.	Mechanics.	Drivers and Teamsters.	Merchants and Traders	Clerks and Salesmen.	Doctors.	Lawyers.	Other Professions.	Other Occupations	Totals.
872	319	513	167	35	134	....	35	97	557	9,201
19	....	....	....	1	3	....	....	21	201	430
891	319	513	167	36	137	....	35	118	758	9,631
38	23	245	42	25	146	....	15	39	208	1,364
....	....	....	....	1	6	....	....	34	27	86
38	23	245	42	26	152	....	15	73	235	1,450
....	*206	290	38	115	245	39	31	126	273	1,534
....	....	....	....	1	4	4	....	137	45	192
1	206	290	38	116	249	43	31	263	318	1,726
....	52	265	21	101	186	14	14	53	178	1,051
....	....	....	....	3	2	....	....	50	19	76
....	52	265	21	104	188	14	14	103	197	1,127
....	16	113	20	32	68	2	1	16	126	606
....	....	....	....	2	1	....	....	22	20	48
....	16	113	20	34	69	2	1	38	146	654
....	7	10	....	2	3	....	....	11	6	50
....
....	7	10	....	2	3	....	....	11	6	50
....	16	35	5	4	8	....	....	....	21	123
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	4	7
....	16	35	5	4	8	....	....	3	25	130
10	9	257	94	85	79	1	3	26	134	4,126
....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	77	161
10	9	257	94	86	79	1	3	27	211	4,287
90	19	261	47	237	159	12	1	75	520	16,447
1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	253	2,426
91	19	261	47	237	159	12	1	78	773	18,873
294	15	220	105	820	293	15	....	300	1,508	16,610
....	....	....	....	3	2	....	....	3	61	100
294	15	220	105	823	295	15	....	303	1,569	16,710
7	17	3	2	1	....	....	....	1	7	230
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	55
7	17	3	2	1	....	....	....	1	7	285
13	56	53	5	16	17	2	1	12	61	363
....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	3	4	8
13	56	53	5	16	17	3	1	15	65	371
1,325	755	2,265	546	1,473	1,338	85	101	756	3,599	51,705
20	....	....	....	12	18	5	....	277	711	3,589
1,345	755	2,265	546	1,485	1,356	90	101	1,033	4,310	55,294

S. Adams included.

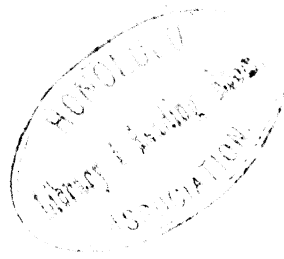


TABLE XI.

CLASSIFICATION OF EACH NATIONALITY AND SEX BY OCCUPATION.

This Table gives the population classified according to the occupation of the males and females of all races. This classification is given under fifteen heads, instead of under eleven, as in 1890, or four, as in 1884 and 1876. The Hawaiian born foreigners are classed with their nationalities, not separately.

The Hawaiians report 9200 males as engaged in various employments, and 430 females. The main work done by the Hawaiians is farming. They show 3758 farmers and agriculturalists out of a total of 6203 farmers and agriculturalists of all nationalities. Of course, the man who owns and cultivates his kuleana comes under this head. Of the unskilled laborers, the Hawaiians furnish 2837 out of a total of 34,438. But as fishermen and sailors they take the larger share. There are 801 fishermen out of a total of 1345, and of sailors 319 out of 755, and of the latter number 130 were men-of-wars-men. As mechanics, too, they make a good showing. Hawaiian mechanics number 513, or 22.6 per cent of all the mechanics upon the islands.

The part-Hawaiians report 1450 workers, of whom 1364 are males and eighty-six females. Of these 359 are working as unskilled laborers, 245 are mechanics and 152 are clerks and salesmen. Eighty-eight part-Hawaiians are entered as professional people.

If we class together the Hawaiians and part-Hawaiians who are mechanics, as is justifiable, it will be found that the mechanics

of Hawaiian blood amount to a total of 758, or 33.4 per cent of all the mechanics. This easily disposes of the claim that the Hawaiian mechanic has no show on the islands. The mechanic that comes next in number to the Hawaiian is the American, with 290; the British follows, with 265; the Japanese, with 261; Portuguese, with 257; Chinese, with 220. The number of Hawaiian mechanics very nearly equals, or exceeds, any three of these nationalities taken together, and, if he chooses to be steady and enterprising, the mechanic of Hawaiian blood is sure of constant work. But there is no doubt that the natural taste of the Hawaiian leads him to farming on a small scale, as the cultivation of his kuleana, and to fishing, or to anything connected with the sea. The reason is not far to seek. The Hawaiian does not care for the steady, monotonous employment that Europeans and Americans are accustomed to. Neither of the employments mentioned above require unremitting toil. There are times when the very hardest work is required; but, on the other hand, there are periods when no work need be done. It is not one long steady pull all through life as other nationalities are accustomed to. I would not for an instant have it thought that the Hawaiian is inherently lazy. He is not. He is capable of enduring very exhausting toil, and performing it very cheerfully; but what he is not capable of is long continued and monotonous effort.

The Portuguese workers number 4287. Of these 4126 are males, and 161 females. But it is very evident that those Portuguese females who employ themselves as sewing women, and who gain a partial livelihood by doing washing as well as looking after their household duties, have not returned themselves as workers. The unskilled laborers number 3117, or 72.7 per cent of the Portuguese working population; while 295 enter themselves as farmers and agriculturalists. These are chiefly those who have taken up homestead lots, and are living upon them. But in some cases, though the lot has been taken up, the head of the household still works as a laborer on a plantation, while the family lives on the

lot and does the cultivation. He might, therefore, enter himself as a laborer and not as a farmer. To get such statistics absolutely correct is thus well nigh impossible. The other occupations in which Portuguese show up strongly are those of mechanics, merchants, clerks, salesmen and ranchers. The latter are chiefly found in the two Konas. Of professional people, the Portuguese claim 31.

The Japanese show the largest number of unskilled laborers, viz: 14,394 males, and 2164 females, or 16,558 in all. They further show up as mechanics, merchants, clerks and salesmen. As merchants they stand next to the Chinese, who have been, and still are, the principal small traders on the islands; but the Japanese are cutting into this business, and in Honolulu they are cutting into the business of the smaller white store-keepers. Among the Japanese are twelve doctors. In all, 91 claim to belong to the professional classes.

The Chinese have 10,941 employed as unskilled laborers, showing that the balance of unskilled labor is much in favor of the Japanese. As independent farmers and agriculturalists, the Chinese number 1272. Most of these have only small holdings. They raise vegetables which are largely sold to the white families, and when away from the centers of population, corn, potatoes and pigs are their chief sources of income. As rice planters they have almost a monopoly, numbering 718 out of 844. In this line the Chinese have been of great benefit to the country. Large areas of land which were unfit for ordinary cultivation, great reed-covered swamps, which were the home of the wild duck and the water hen, have been made productive by them and now yield a fine rent to the owners of the land and a revenue, in taxation, to the Government. As fishermen, the Chinese stand next to the Hawaiians, numbering no less than 294. But the Hawaiian fishermen work chiefly each for themselves or in little companies of from three to half a dozen. The Chinese work in large companies, a firm of small capitalists owning the boats, nets and

drying houses and other buildings, and employing their own countrymen at wages, and sometimes with a small interest in the firm, to do the work. If there is one thing that this race understands better than another, it is co-operative labor. By means of it they get more out of their workers than any other race can obtain out of them. The Chinese take the lead among merchants and traders, more than half of the people so employed being Chinese. They claim 315 professional people of their race, 15 of whom are doctors.

Taking the Americans, British, and Germans, the number employed as unskilled laborers is not large, being, American, 59; British, 66, and German, 163. Their strength shows up among the farmers, mariners, mechanics, merchants, clerks, and salesmen, lawyers, doctors, and other professions, and the various unclassified occupations—such as lunas or overseers, managers of plantations, bookkeepers, and dozens of other means by which trustworthy men are enabled to earn a living for themselves and their families.

Taking up the matter of the labor of all the nationalities, it will be seen that the bulk of the unskilled labor is performed by the Japanese and Chinese, these races supplying 27,499 laborers, against 6939 of all other nationalities. That is to say, out of a total of 34,438 unskilled laborers, the percentages are as follows:

The Japanese have.....	16,588 or 48.1 per cent. of the total laborers.
The Chinese have.....	10,941 or 31.8 per cent. of the total laborers.
The Portuguese have.....	3,119 or 9.1 per cent. of the total laborers.
The Hawaiians have	2,837 or 8.2 per cent. of the total laborers.
All other nationalities have....	953 or 2.8 per cent. of the total laborers.
Total.....	34,438 or 100.00 per cent.

Another point of interest is the total number of people in the country having no occupation. To get a result one should fix upon some definite period of work. Such a period would at first glance seem to be between 15 and 60. But such a hard and fast rule does not adequately represent the laboring population of some classes of our population. Take the Portuguese, for in-

stance, and it will be found that they commence work in many cases before the age of 15, and continue working long after 60. And this is true of the other races as well. I have, therefore, taken as my basis all those over 15. The number above 60 years of age is comparatively small, and those who do not work after that age will about counterbalance those under 15 years who do. With this as a basis, the following results are obtained:

NATIONALITIES.	Total Male Population Above Fifteen.	Total Male Population Unemployed Above Fifteen.	Per cent without Occupation.
Hawaiians.....	11,250	2,049	18.21
Part-Hawaiians.....	1,731	365	21.75
Americans.....	1,621	87	5.36
British.....	1,120	69	6.16
Germans.....	605	..	....
French.....	48	....	....
Norwegians.....	142	19	13.38
Portuguese.....	4,187	61	1.45
Japanese.....	17,980	1,533	8.52
Chinese.....	17,445	835	4.78
S. S. Islanders.....	297	67	22.55
Other Nationalities.....	372	9	2.41
Total.....	56,798	5,094	8.96

If we deduct Hawaiians, those of part Hawaiian blood, and the South Sea Islanders from the above Table, we find the average of unemployed much lower. Of these there are 13,278 above the age of 15, and 2481 report themselves as unemployed, leaving for other races 43,520 above the age of 15, and 2613 reported as unemployed, which is only 6 per cent of the possible working population. The non-workers among the Hawaiians are to be found among the young men rather than among the old, for any one who has traveled as much as I have around the group and visited the little outlying villages will have been struck with the great age at which Hawaiians work on their little farms, while the younger men will not be found at any regular occupation.

The volume of Portuguese workers will increase very much during the next six years, for the large mass of Hawaiian born Portuguese is still under working age, though many under 15 are already at work. And this accounts for the small number of

PERCENTAGE OF NATIONALITIES ENGAGED IN INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.

NATIONALITIES.	Total Male Population over 15 years.	Laborers.	Ranchers and Agriculturists	Fishers.	Mariners.	Mechanics.	Drivers and Teamsters.	Merchants and Traders.	Clerks and Salesmen.	Professions.	Other Occupations.	Total with Occupations.
Hawaiians	11,250	24.51	33.02	7.75	2.84	4.56	1.48	.32	1.19	1.17	4.95	81.79
Part-Hawaiians	1,731	20.12	13.58	2.19	1.33	14.17	2.43	1.45	8.44	3.12	12.02	78.85
Americans	1,621	3.64	6.85	.06	12.71	17.89	2.34	7.10	15.11	12.10	16.84	94.64
British	1,120	5.89	9.01	.....	4.64	23.66	1.87	9.01	16.61	7.23	15.92	93.84
Germans	605	26.34	8.59	.....	2.64	18.67	3.30	5.28	11.23	3.13	20.82	100.00
French	48	16.66	6.25	.....	14.58	20.83	.....	4.16	6.25	22.91	12.50	100.00
Norwegians	142	13.38	10.57	.....	11.27	24.65	.....	2.81	5.63	.....	14.79	86.62
Portuguese	4,187	72.51	9.36	.24	.22	6.14	3.52	2.03	1.89	.71	3.20	98.55
Japanese	17,980	80.10	3.51	.50	.10	1.45	.26	1.31	.88	.48	2.89	91.48
Chinese	17,445	62.61	12.14	1.69	.09	1.26	.60	4.70	1.68	1.80	8.65	95.22
S. S. Islanders	297	57.58	7.08	2.36	5.72	1.01	.67	.34	.....	.34	2.35	77.45
Other Nationalities	372	22.85	11.29	3.50	15.06	14.25	1.34	4.30	4.57	4.03	16.40	97.59

Portuguese appearing as unemployed above the age of 15, for the ranks of the unemployed are recruited by an appreciable percentage of workers under 15.

The French and Germans report no non-workers. The possible number of workers above 15 is reported as 48, while in the Table of employments, 50 French are entered. This means that two French are working who are under 15 years of age. The Germans are calculated at 605 possible workers above 15, and as 606 workers are returned, it is evident that the same explanation holds good.

A detail Table on the opposite page gives the males of each nationality above the age of 15, with the percentages of each nationality engaged in the various pursuits. To save both space and unnecessary figures, farmers, coffee planters, etc., have been classed together under one head as agriculturalists and ranchers, and the professions are massed under one head.

Here we are struck with the proportions in which the different nationalities take up certain kinds of work. The Portuguese, Chinese, and Japanese are not only numerically the larger number employed as laborers, but they show a larger percentage of laborers in proportion to their own numbers. It is worthy of notice, however, that in 1890 there was 95.22 per cent of the whole Japanese population employed as laborers, while in 1896, though the gross total had increased, the percentage of those employed in this manner was 80.10 per cent of the total Japanese population. The percentage of the Portuguese and Chinese laborers remains practically stationary.

The number of part Hawaiians engaged in professional pursuits has increased from 1.90 of the whole part-Hawaiian population to 3.12, which shows the spread of education among this class of people. The bulk of them are teachers; but other professions are attracting them.

The true position of the Chinese merchant and trader is also shown by this Table. Numerically they seemed to dominate

all other classes of the community; but viewed in the light of this Table they are only 4.70 of the total population of their race, while Americans are 7.10, and British 9.01 of their respective nationalities. Could it be possible to know what the relative wealth employed in trading was, the figures would be overwhelmingly in favor of the Americans. Another fact is, that while the proportion of white traders to the total white population has increased, the proportion of Chinese traders has decreased.

Naturally, as the proportion of the Japanese laborer to the total Japanese population has decreased, the proportion of Japanese in other lines has increased. Thus, we find merchants who, in 1890 were listed at 0.42 per cent, in 1896 appear as 1.45 per cent of the Japanese population, while Japanese merchants and traders have increased from 0.27 per cent to 1.31 per cent. In all other lines there has been an increase, but not so noticeable as in those mentioned.

The number of French in the country is extremely small, and, as can be seen from the Table, they are largely engaged in professions. In point of fact they are priests and teachers. In 1890 the French counted 20.94 per cent of their total number under the head of professional men and teachers, and in the present census they show up with 22.91 per cent.

All these calculations have been based upon the male population. The female population claims notice. There has been a decided increase among female wage earners. In 1890 there were in all 2143 females who reported themselves as workers, or 5.2 per cent of the total workers. In 1896 there were 3589 female workers reported, or 6.9 per cent of the total workers.

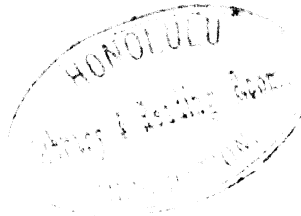
Of these the Japanese women take the lead with 2426, of whom 2164 are entered as laborers. As the total number of female laborers is 2411, the Japanese furnish 89.3 per cent of this class, while all other nationalities furnish 10.7 per cent.

It is interesting to look down the column of professional life. Here the American females stand easily first. Of a total

of 282 females professionally employed, 141 are Americans, or exactly 50 per cent. The main part of these are school teachers. The British females rank next, with 50 professionals, or 17.7 per cent. Part-Hawaiians follow, with 34, or 12.06 per cent, and then Hawaiians, with 21, or 7.4 per cent.

A number of women put themselves down as "Other Occupations," and among these are doubtless some who should be classed as clerks, for, from an intimate knowledge of the country, I am thoroughly satisfied that there are more than eighteen women engaged in such occupation. Then again, some women object to entering their occupation, as some object to entering their correct age. Of course, among women of other occupations are also classed typewriters, dressmakers, and a number of occupations which are not tabulated separately.

There are many other points which can be brought out of this Table. I have only indicated a few, but the student of statistics can easily obtain for himself what he desires.



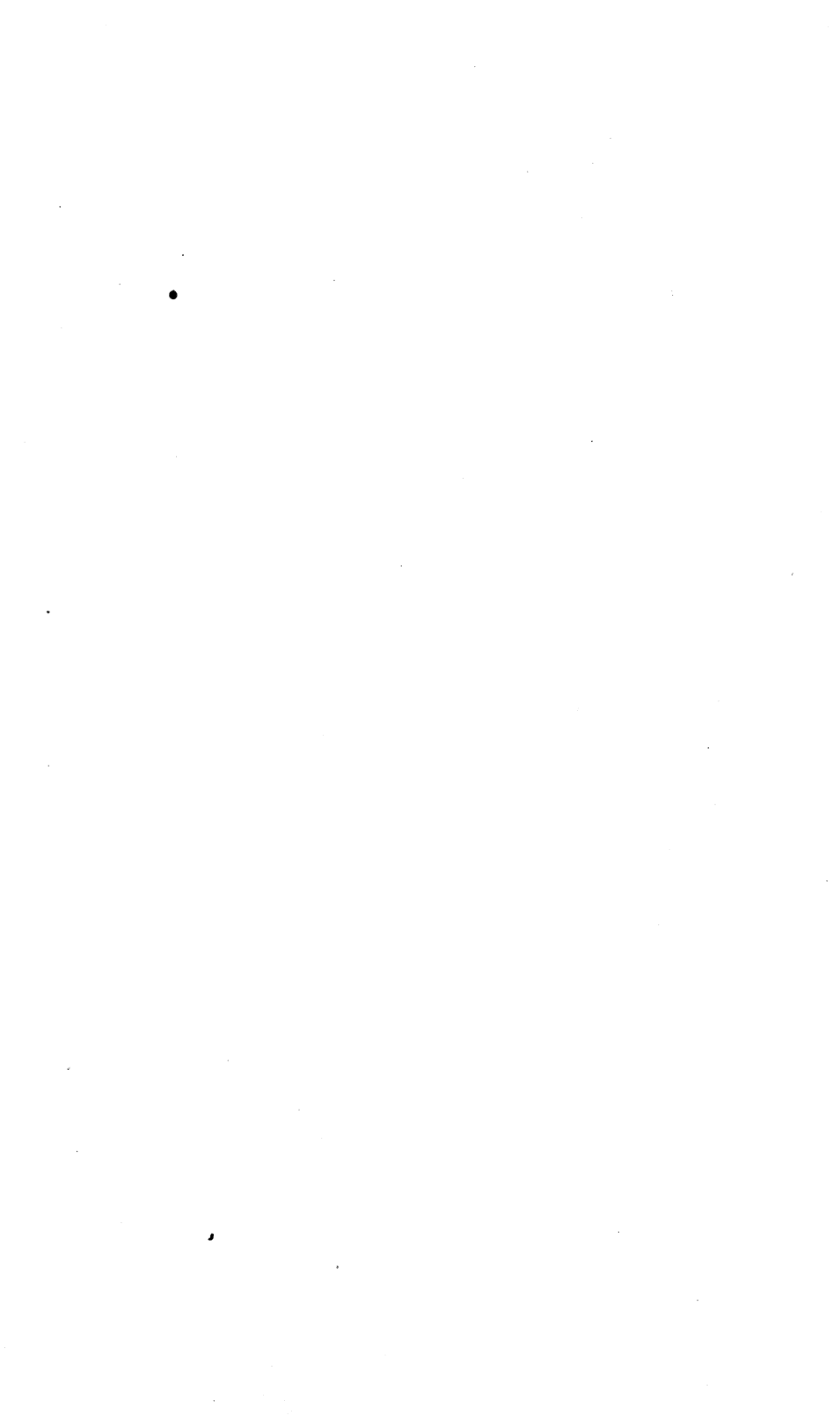


TABLE XII.

Classification of each nationality and sex, as married, unmarried, widowed divorced, and statistics of children born and children surviving.

NATIONALITY.	Married.	Unmarried.	Widows.	Widowers.	Divorced.	Total.	Mothers.	Number of Children born.	Number of Children Surviving.
Hawaiian males.....	5,535	9,249		1,482	133	16,399			
Hawaiian females.....	6,455	6,405	1,615		145	14,620	5,805	27,994	16,659
Totals.....	11,990	15,654	1,615	1,482	278	31,019	5,805	27,994	16,659
Part-Hawaiian males....	817	3,354		58	20	4,249			
Part-Hawaiian females...	970	3,116	111		39	4,236	904	4,031	3,028
Totals.....	1,787	6,470	111	58	59	8,485	904	4,031	3,028
Haw. born foreign males	123	6,923		7	5	7,058			
Haw. born foreign fem...	180	6,476	16		3	6,675	154	545	484
Totals.....	303	13,399	16	7	8	13,733	154	545	484
American males.....	616	870		70	18	1,574			
American females.....	381	271	52		8	692	294	941	731
Totals.....	977	7,141	52	70	26	2,266	294	941	731
British males.....	435	563		46	10	1,054			
British females.....	283	127	70		4	484	260	1,158	883
Totals.....	718	690	70	46	14	1,538	260	1,158	883
German males.....	277	304		26	7	614			
German females.....	192	86	20			298	174	776	610
Totals.....	469	390	20	26	7	912	174	776	610
French males.....	17	24		4	1	46			
French females.....	7	21	1			29	3	18	11
Totals.....	24	45	1	4	1	75	3	18	11
Norwegian males.....	73	67		4	1	145			
Norwegian females.....	51	17	3			71	46	204	168
Totals.....	124	84	3	4	1	216	46	204	168
Portuguese males.....	3,190	1,312		87	7	4,596			
Portuguese females.....	2,714	777	136		9	3,636	2,327	13,222	9,476
Totals.....	5,904	2,089	136	87	16	8,232	2,327	13,222	9,476
Japanese males.....	4,212	3,864		68	14	18,158			
Japanese females.....	3,184	945	35		7	4,171	1,510	2,499	2,218
Totals.....	7,396	14,809	35	68	21	22,329	1,510	2,499	2,218
Chinese males.....	4,027	13,800		122	14	17,963			
Chinese females.....	1,119	246	53		1	1,419	844	2,436	2,133
Totals.....	5,146	14,046	53	122	15	19,382	844	2,436	2,133
S. S. Islander males.....	98	182		16	4	300			
S. S. Islander females.....	73	33	2		1	109	84	76	49
Totals.....	171	215	2	16	5	409	84	76	49
Other Nationalities male	140	199		17	5	361			
Other Nationalities fem.	45	14	4			63	36	139	119
Totals.....	185	213	4	17	5	424	36	139	119
Total Males.....	19,560	50,711		2,007	239	72,517			
Total Females.....	15,634	18,534	2,118		217	36,503	12,391	54,039	36,569
Grand Total.....	35,194	69,245	2,118	2,007	456	109,020	12,391	54,039	36,569

TABLE XII—A.

Classification of Hawaiian Born Foreigners, as married, unmarried, widowed, divorced, and statistics of children born and surviving

NATIONALITIES.	Married.	Unmarried.	Widows.	Widowers.	Divorced.	Total.	Number of Mothers.	Number of Children born.	Number of Children surviving.
American males.....	68	328	---	3	2	401	---	---	---
American females.....	52	357	10	---	---	419	46	185	156
Totals.....	120	685	10	3	2	820	46	185	156
British males.....	31	316	---	2	3	352	---	---	---
British females.....	46	308	4	---	2	360	43	170	151
Totals.....	77	624	4	2	5	712	43	170	151
German males.....	5	247	---	---	---	252	---	---	---
German females.....	21	247	---	---	---	268	16	55	49
Totals.....	26	494	---	---	---	520	16	55	49
French males.....	2	7	---	1	---	10	---	---	---
French females.....	3	12	1	---	---	16	3	8	8
Totals.....	5	19	1	1	---	26	3	8	8
Norwegian males.....	---	71	---	---	---	71	---	---	---
Norwegian females.....	1	90	---	---	---	91	2	3	3
Totals.....	1	161	---	---	---	162	2	3	3
Portuguese males.....	5	3,601	---	---	---	3,606	---	---	---
Portuguese females.....	34	3,319	---	---	---	3,353	26	72	70
Totals.....	39	6,920	---	---	---	6,959	26	72	70
Japanese males.....	---	1,054	---	---	---	1,054	---	---	---
Japanese females.....	---	1,024	---	---	---	1,024	---	---	---
Totals.....	---	2,078	---	---	---	2,078	---	---	---
Chinese males.....	8	1,195	---	1	---	1,204	---	---	---
Chinese females.....	21	1,009	---	---	---	1,030	16	47	43
Totals.....	29	2,204	---	1	---	2,234	16	47	43
S. S. Islander males.....	1	20	---	---	---	21	---	---	---
S. S. Islander females.....	1	23	1	---	---	25	1	4	3
Totals.....	2	43	1	---	---	46	1	4	3
Other Nationalities male.....	3	84	---	---	---	87	---	---	---
Other Nationalities fem.....	1	87	---	---	1	89	1	1	1
Totals.....	4	171	---	---	1	176	1	1	1
Total Males.....	123	6,923	---	7	5	7,058	---	---	---
Total Females.....	180	6,476	16	---	3	6,675	154	---	---
Grand Totals.....	303	13,399	16	7	8	13,733	154	545	484

TABLE XII.

CLASSIFICATION BY EACH NATIONALITY AND SEX ACCORDING TO MARRIAGE RELATIONS, AND CHILDREN BORN AND SURVIVING.

The first thing that strikes one in this Table is that the total of the married men exceeds the total of the married women, not paying any attention to the number of widowers, widows, or divorced, though these would not affect the ratio to any extent, as the total widows amount to 2118, the widowers to 2007, and the divorced males to 239, while the divorced females are reported as 217.

The excess of married men is easily accounted for. A considerable number of Chinese and Japanese return themselves as married whose wives remain in their own countries. It is no uncommon thing for a Chinese who has made money here to return to China, buy a wife, whom he leaves in charge of his parents. Others have had wives before coming here and have left them at home. And this latter is also true of the American and European foreigners, though not to any large extent.

The total excess of married males over married females is 3826. While the Japanese married males exceed the married females by 1028, and the Chinese males married exceed the Chinese females married by 2908, it follows that wives for a number of these, as also wives for other foreigners, should be found among the Hawaiians and part-Hawaiians. And this the figures show. The excess of Hawaiian married females over married Hawaiian males is 920; of married part-Hawaiian females over married part-Hawaiian males 153, or 1073 in all.

PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION MARRIED AND
UNMARRIED.

NATIONALITIES.	Number Over 15 Years.	Number of Married.	Per Cent Married.	Per Cent Un- married.	Total Per Cent.
Hawaiian males.....	11,250	7,150	63.56	36.44	100.00
Hawaiian females.....	9,778	8,215	84.02	15.98	100.00
Part-Hawaiian males.....	1,731	895	51.70	48.30	100.00
Part-Hawaiian females.....	1,727	1,120	64.85	35.15	100.00
Haw. born foreigner males..	445	135	30.34	69.66	100.00
Haw. b'rn foreigner females	444	199	44.82	55.18	100.00
American males.....	1,473	704	47.79	52.21	100.00
American females.....	592	421	71.11	28.89	100.00
British males.....	1,908	491	48.71	51.29	100.00
British females.....	436	357	81.88	18.12	100.00
German males.....	579	310	53.54	46.46	100.00
German females.....	258	212	82.17	17.83	100.00
French males.....	46	22	47.83	52.17	100.00
French females.....	28	8	28.57	71.43	100.00
Norwegian males.....	138	78	56.52	43.48	100.00
Norwegian females.....	65	54	83.08	16.92	100.00
Portuguese males.....	4,596	3,284	71.45	28.55	100.00
Portuguese females.....	3,199	2,859	89.37	10.63	100.00
Japanese males.....	17,978	4,294	23.88	76.12	100.00
Japanese females.....	4,064	3,226	79.38	20.62	100.00
Chinese males.....	17,383	4,163	23.95	76.05	100.00
Chinese females.....	1,269	1,173	92.43	7.57	100.00
S. S. Islander males.....	296	118	39.86	60.14	100.00
S. S. Islander females.....	105	76	72.38	27.62	100.00
Other Nationalities males..	355	162	45.63	54.37	100.00
Other Nationalities females.	56	49	87.50	12.50	100.00
Total Males.....	57,278	21,806	38.07	61.93	100.00
Total Females.....	22,021	17,969	81.60	18.40	100.00
Total of All.....	79,299	39,775	50.16	49.84	100.00

According to the last census, the excess of married males over married females was 2680. The excess of Japanese married males over Japanese married females was 863, and of Chinese 1810. This excess was to be accounted for on precisely similar lines to those laid down as an explanation in this census. There was also a similar excess of Hawaiian and part-Hawaiian married women amounting in all to 805.

Comparing with the tables of 1890, and counting in widows, widowers and divorced persons, it will be found that there has been not only an increase in the actual number of the married persons, but an increase in the ratio of married to single. Thus, in 1890, there were 36.87 per cent males and 72.98 per cent females above 15 years of age who were, or had been, married. According to the detail Table here given, in 1896 the married males had increased to 38.07 per cent, and the married females to 81.60 per cent of the population above 15 years. The Chinese show the least amount of married females, within the age mentioned, viz: 7.57 per cent. In this they have changed places with the Japanese during the period of six years. At the last census it was the Japanese who headed the list, with only 6.71 per cent of unmarried women. At present there are 20.62 per cent of the Japanese marriageable females unmarried, and it is safe to say that a considerable number of these are leading an immoral life.

By casting the eye down the Table it will be seen that pretty nearly all the women available for marriage, are married. Seeing that the percentage is calculated on all women over 15, and that with a large number marriage does not take place till between 18 and 20, the deduction, that the women of the country are married as soon as possible, is evidently correct. A rate of 18.40 per cent of unmarried women is a very small one indeed. But when we have 61.93 per cent of the male population unmarried, and also remember that a considerable number of Chinese and Japanese, though entered as married, have left their wives in their respective countries, the percentage of unmarried women looks

MATERNITY STATISTICS.

NATIONALITIES.	Number of Females.	Number Over 15 Years of Age.	Per cent Over 15 Years of Age.	Number of Married.	Per cent of Married to All	Number of Mothers.	Per cent of Mothers to All Over 15.	Number of Children born.	Average of Children to Each Mother.	Number of Children surviving.	Per cent of Children surviving.
	Hawaiians	14,620	9,778	66.88	8,215	84.01	5,805	59.36	27,904	4.82	16,659	59.50
Part-Hawaiians	4,236	1,727	40.76	1,120	64.85	904	52.34	4,031	4.45	3,028	75.12
Hawaiian born foreigners	6,675	4,444	6.65	1,399	44.82	154	34.68	545	3.54	484	88.80
Americans	692	592	85.54	421	71.11	294	49.66	941	3.20	731	77.68
British	484	436	90.08	357	81.88	260	59.63	1,158	4.45	885	76.25
Germans	298	258	86.57	212	82.17	174	67.44	776	4.69	610	78.60
French	29	28	96.55	8	28.57	3	10.71	18	6.00	11	61.11
Norwegians	71	65	91.54	54	83.07	46	70.77	204	4.43	168	82.35
Portuguese	3,636	3,199	87.98	2,859	89.34	2,327	73.42	13,222	5.68	9,476	71.67
Japanese	4,171	4,064	97.43	3,226	79.38	1,510	37.15	2,499	1.65	2,218	88.75
Chinese	1,419	1,269	89.42	1,173	92.43	844	66.50	2,436	2.88	2,133	87.56
S. S. Islanders	109	105	96.33	76	72.38	34	32.38	76	2.23	49	64.47
Other nationalities	63	56	88.88	49	87.50	36	64.28	139	3.86	119	85.61
Total	36,503	22,021	60.32	17,969	81.60	12,391	56.26	54,039	4.36	36,569	67.67

very small indeed, and social conditions must exist which are anything but satisfactory from a moral standpoint.

The low rate of marriage among the Hawaiians born of foreign parents is undoubtedly due to the fact that so many of these are below the age of 20, and that marriages before that age are not common. There were only, in point of fact, 889 Hawaiians born of foreign parents, available for matrimony out of a total of 13,733, which means that of this class of the population 12,844 are under the age of 15. During the next six years there will be much marrying and giving in marriage among these, and the marriage statistics will have a very considerable addition from them.

In close relation with these statistics are those of maternity, which are here tabulated in detail from Table XII. These can be compared with the statistics of 1890. The percentage of mothers or of women who have borne children to the total number of women above the age of 15, which may be considered, physiologically, the age of motherhood, runs as follows:

Portuguese.....	72.42 per cent.
Norwegian.....	70.77 per cent.
German.....	67.44 per cent.
Chinese.....	66.50 per cent.
Other nationalities.....	64.28 per cent.
British.....	59.63 per cent.
Hawaiian.....	59.36 per cent.
Part-Hawaiian.....	52.34 per cent.
American.....	49.66 per cent.
Hawaiian born of foreign parents.....	34.68 per cent.
Japanese.....	37.15 per cent.
S. S. Islanders.....	32.38 per cent.
French.....	10.71 per cent.

This order very closely agrees with the order of the Census of 1890, which ran:

Portuguese.....	76.90 per cent.
Norwegian.....	76.19 per cent.
German.....	62.10 per cent.
Other nationalities.....	61.86 per cent.
Chinese.....	55.70 per cent.

Hawaiian.....	54.32 per cent.
British.....	53.68 per cent.
Part-Hawaiian.....	52.34 per cent.
American.....	52.28 per cent.
Hawaiian born of foreign parents.....	36.06 per cent.
S. S. Islanders.....	27.75 per cent.
Japanese.....	25.67 per cent.
French.....	20.83 per cent.

Taking the average number of children born to each mother, the order is as follows:

French.....	6
Portuguese.....	5.68
Hawaiian.....	4.82
German.....	4.69
Part-Hawaiian.....	4.45
British.....	4.45
Norwegian.....	4.43
Other nationalities.....	3.86
Hawaiian born of foreign parents.....	3.54
American.....	3.20
Chinese.....	2.88
S. S. Islanders.....	2.88
Japanese.....	1.65

The Census of 1800 gives the following order for these statistics:

Portuguese.....	4.83
Hawaiian.....	4.70
Part-Hawaiian.....	4.02
Norwegian.....	3.98
German.....	3.97
Other nationalities.....	3.93
British.....	3.45
Hawaiian born foreign.....	2.85
Chinese.....	2.73
American.....	2.62
French.....	2.20
S. S. Islanders.....	2.12
Japanese.....	1.56

Here there is quite a change. The average of the Hawaiian has risen from the eighth to the third place, and practically to the second, for it is only the fact of an abnormally large family and the very few mothers that puts the French at the top of the

list. The Portuguese average, spread out as it is among 2327 mothers, is really very large.

But the most interesting part in the statistics of this Table is the column giving the proportion of children surviving to those born. It is not the number of births; it is the number that survive, that should be specially regarded. When these are considered, an entirely different order is shown.

The percentage of children surviving runs as follows:

Hawaiian born of foreign parents.....	88.80 per cent.
Japanese.....	88.75 per cent.
Chinese.....	87.56 per cent.
Other foreigners.....	85.61 per cent.
Norwegian.....	82.35 per cent.
German.....	78.60 per cent.
American.....	77.68 per cent.
British.....	76.25 per cent.
Part-Hawaiian.....	75.12 per cent.
Portuguese.....	71.67 per cent.
S. S. Islanders.....	64.47 per cent.
French.....	61.11 per cent.
Hawaiian.....	59.50 per cent.

The Census for 1890 for the same column gave the following:

Chinese.....	92.21 per cent.
Japanese.....	86.70 per cent.
Hawaiian born of foreign parents.....	86.58 per cent.
Other foreigners.....	80.19 per cent.
German.....	79.25 per cent.
Norwegian.....	78.53 per cent.
British.....	78.15 per cent.
American.....	75.14 per cent.
Part-Hawaiian.....	71.60 per cent.
Portuguese.....	70.37 per cent.
S. S. Islanders.....	66.67 per cent.
French.....	54.54 per cent.
Hawaiian.....	54.07 per cent.

The increase of survivors among Hawaiians is noticeable and satisfactory. It shows that these people are taking greater care of the rising generation. But to give us a proper guide as to the increase of the various races, we should have quarterly

reports of births and deaths throughout the islands, and it would be better to have monthly ones. A general round-up once in six years does not give the detail required. The comparison of the Table shows that the census takers have done their duty fairly well, in as much as the Tables of 1890 vary very little from those of 1896. To reach such a result is eminently satisfactory.

TABLE XIII.

Classification of Population, by Nationality and Sex, of those able to read and write and those attending school.

NATIONALITY.	Able to Read and Write.	Read and Write English.	Read and Write Hawaiian.	Read and Write any Other Language.	Attend Government School.	Attend Independent School.
Hawaiian males.....	12,187	3,973	11,012	89	2,486	433
Hawaiian females.....	10,061	2,973	8,959	58	2,091	369
Totals.....	22,248	6,946	19,971	147	4,577	802
Part Hawaiian males.....	2,922	2,169	1,722	108	917	361
Part Hawaiian females.....	2,455	1,911	1,614	57	773	362
Totals.....	5,377	4,080	3,336	165	1,690	723
Haw b'n foreigners males...	1,921	1,797	160	244	1,747	594
Haw b'n foreigners females...	1,763	1,641	82	208	1,397	516
Totals.....	3,684	3,438	242	452	3,144	1,110
American males.....	1,201	1,178	97	156	24	31
American female.....	571	569	17	65	27	27
Totals.....	1,772	1,747	114	221	51	58
British males.....	993	987	101	111	24	17
British females.....	454	450	14	61	24	22
Totals.....	1,447	1,437	115	172	48	39
German males.....	539	413	70	447	17	13
German females.....	237	159	3	201	13	8
Totals.....	776	572	73	648	30	21
French males.....	42	35	21	28	1	1
French females.....	27	25	2	26	1	.....
Totals.....	69	60	23	54	2	1
Norwegian males.....	119	105	7	92	6	1
Norwegian females.....	54	40	1	42	5	.....
Totals.....	173	145	8	134	11	1
Portuguese males.....	1,392	823	108	878	244	143
Portuguese females.....	860	512	27	480	171	103
Totals.....	2,252	1,335	135	1,358	415	246
Japanese males.....	10,597	285	68	10,549	54	47
Japanese females.....	1,297	28	6	1,273	17	21
Totals.....	11,894	313	74	11,822	71	68
Chinese males.....	9,010	485	213	8,843	117	351
Chinese females.....	354	42	13	324	23	124
Totals.....	9,364	527	226	9,167	140	475
S. S. Islander males.....	115	21	37	75	7	1
S. S. Islander females.....	48	7	10	34	2	1
Totals.....	163	28	47	109	9	2
Other Nationalities males...	269	206	46	217	6	1
Other Nationalities females...	50	37	1	44	1	2
Totals.....	319	243	47	261	7	3
Total Males.....	41,307	12,477	13,662	21,837	5,650	1,994
Total Females.....	18,231	8,394	10,749	2,873	4,545	1,555
Grand Total.....	59,538	20,871	24,411	24,710	10,195	3,549

TABLE XIII.

CLASSIFICATION BY NATIONALITY AND SEX OF THOSE ABLE TO READ AND WRITE, AND ATTENDING SCHOOL.

A new departure has been made in this Table in order to obtain an insight not only into the numbers who can actually read and write, but who can read and write English, Hawaiian, and any other language. In some cases a person can do all three. It is quite possible that an inaccuracy may have crept into these Tables, for those who filled them, in some instances, would state that they could read and write, and then failed to state what language they did read and write, and this will account for the slight difference in the total of Americans and British who read and write, and those of the same nationalities who read and write English; but the difference is small: among the Americans, 35; and among the British, 10.

NATIONALITIES.	Number Over 6 Years.	Per cent Able to Read and Write.
Hawaiian.....	26,495	83.97
Part-Hawaiian.....	5,895	91.21
Hawaiian born foreigners.....	5,394	68.29
*Americans.....	2,060	86.02
British.....	1,516	95.44
Germans.....	899	86.31
French.....	75	92.00
Norwegians.....	215	80.46
Portuguese.....	8,089	27.84
Japanese.....	22,189	53.60
Chinese.....	19,317	48.47
S. S. Islanders.....	407	40.05
Other Nationalities.....	423	75.41

* 130 sailors of U. S. S. Adams not tabulated.

In the accompanying Table the percentage of those able to read and write is given, according to all nationalities, and from this may be judged the relative illiteracy of the races. This lies

chiefly among the Portuguese, Japanese, Chinese, and South Sea Islanders. The reason that the Hawaiian born foreigners do not stand higher is, that among them are so many children just over 6 years of age, who are just beginning to go to school, and who could not be returned as able to read and write, although they had as a body commenced to learn.

Comparing with previous years, we find the results as follows:

YEAR.	Number Over 6 Years.	Per cent. Able to Read and Write.
1884.....	70,382	55.43
1890.....	78,571	48.85
1896.....	93,105	63.90

This rise in the percentage of those able to read and write is undoubtedly due to the fact that in this Census all who can read and write, no matter in what language, were taken cognizance of.

But the figures should be combined in a somewhat different way.

NATIONALITIES.	Number Above 6 Years.	Number Able to Read and Write.	Per cent Able to Read and Write.
Hawaiians and Part-Hawaiians	32,390	27,625	85.28
Americans and Europeans other than Portuguese.....	5,319	4,556	85.65
Portuguese.....	8,089	2,252	27.84
Japanese, Chinese, S.S. Isl'ders.	41,913	21,421	51.10

In this the Hawaiian keeps up his reputation for literacy. Few people can show as high a percentage as this. The Portuguese will improve very much in the next six years, for all that mass of Portuguese born on the islands, will be able to read and write.

It will be noted that 26.21 per cent of the Hawaiians, and 69.21 per cent of the part-Hawaiians, are able to read and write English. This percentage will rise with every year.

In considering the school population, I have to take as a basis those of school age. This is the only thing that can be done, but it cannot be exact in reference to the percentage of those going to school, because a considerable number over school age attend school, and, now that kindergartens have been opened, a large number of children under school age do also. This necessarily raises the number of those in attendance at school. Referring to the official report of the Board of Education published in 1896, the number of children over school age was reported as 533, and the number below school age was 853, or 1391 in all. This was 15.29 per cent of the total number.

The Census shows that there are 14,286 children between the ages of 6 and 15, or the legal school age, and that the number attending school was 13,744. This would give 96.20 per cent of those of school age attending school. But this, of course, does not allow for pupils below and above the school age. Estimating these at 15 per cent, as they were reported in 1896, it will make 2061 pupils to be deducted as being above or below school age, and this would make the Table read: Number within school age, 14,286; number of pupils within school age attending school, 11,683. Percentage of those within school age attending school, 81.77 per cent.

However, that is not the way the comparison was made last time. Of course, there was not so much need for a correction, because the kindergartens were not then in full swing, as they are now; but still there was a need, and Dr. Rodgers referred to it. Taking figures upon the old basis, we get:

1884—Number within school age	12,333.....	Percentage attending school,	70.73
1890—Number within school age	12,009.....	Percentage attending school,	81.59
1896—Number within school age	14,286.....	Percentage attending school,	96.20

In the following Table, which gives the percentage of each nationality attending school, I have not worked out the percentages of the French and South Sea Islanders, because the numbers are so small that the per cents appear ridiculous. Of the French, there is one child of school age, while three are

returned as going to school. This would make 300 per cent attending, which is absurd; but it is quite explainable when we think that in the case of two of the French children attending school, either or both may be above 15 or below 6; and the same is true of the South Sea Islanders.

NATIONALITIES.	Number Within School Age.	Per cent. attending School.
Hawaiians	5,467	98.39
Part-Hawaiians	2,437	99.01
Hawaiian born foreigners.....	4,505	94.40
Americans	126	86.50
British	72	82.75
Germans	62	82.25
French	1	Over
Norwegians	12	100.00
Portuguese.....	774	85.40
Japanese.....	147	94.55
Chinese	665	92.48
S. S. Islanders.....	6	Over
Other nationalities	12	83.33
Total.....	14,286	96.20

The system for enforcing the law for bringing children into school is peculiarly efficient in these islands. Very few children of school age escape being obliged to attend school. The reason that the American, English and German do not stand among the 90 per cent is, that in many cases their children are educated at home by governesses until they are 7 or 8 years of age, and others are educated entirely at home. There are very few countries, however, where education is so universal, and in a few decades, if things go on as they are now doing, there will be very few indeed who cannot read and write English. Those who are illiterate come to us from abroad. The Hawaiian school system is by no means perfect, but it enables those who have its advantages to read and write English. The 13,744 pupils in school are all taught in English.

TABLE XIV.

Classification by Nationality and Sex of Owners of Real Estate and Owners of Homes.

NATIONALITIES.	OWN REAL ESTATE.			OWN HOUSE THEY LIVE IN.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Hawaiians	2,570	1,425	3,995	2,432	668	3,100
Part Hawaiians	400	322	722	305	151	456
Haw. born foreigners..	98	62	160	44	24	68
Americans.....	220	53	273	164	28	192
British.....	198	53	251	134	33	167
101 Germans	83	11	94	87	9	96
French.....	10	.....	10	7	1	8
Norwegians.....	24	3	27	19	1	20
Portuguese	393	45	438	645	50	695
Japanese	93	4	97	335	10	345
Chinese	190	5	195	745	13	758
S. S. Islanders.....	2	2	4	2	.....	2
Other Nationalities...	57	4	61	56	3	59
Totals.....	4,338	1,989	6,327	4,975	991	5,966

TABLE XIV—A.

Classification of Hawaiian Born Foreigners by Nationality and Sex, as Owners of Real Estate and Owners of Homes.

NATIONALITIES.	OWN REAL ESTATE.			OWN HOUSE THEY LIVE IN.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Americans	50	34	84	21	13	34
British	29	15	44	10	7	17
Germans	6	3	9	4	2	6
French	1	1	2	1	1	2
Norwegians .....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Portuguese	5	7	12	3	.....	3
Japanese	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Chinese	5	1	6	4	1	5
S. S. Islanders .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Nationalities.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Totals.....	98	62	160	44	24	68

TABLE XIV.

REAL ESTATE AND HOME OWNERS.

In this Table an effort has been made to get the number of real estate owners, and the number of those owning the houses they live in. These columns were constructed in order to enable one to judge how thrifty the various races were. The result of the figures makes a good showing for the Hawaiians and part-Hawaiians.

The total real estate owners reporting themselves in 1890 was 4695; while the total real estate owners reporting in 1896 was 6327, an increase of 1632 owners. This increase, it is safe to say, is due to the homesteaders, and the main part of it is divided among the Hawaiians, part-Hawaiians and Portuguese. These three nationalities report as follows:

NATIONALITIES.	1890.	1896.	Increase.
Haw. Owners of Real Estate . .	3,271	3,995	724
Part-Haw. Owners Real Estate	395	722	327
Portuguese Owners Real Estate	234	438	204
10 Other Nat. Owners R. Estate	795	1,172	377

That is to say, that while the three nationalities mentioned have had an increase of 1255 owners of real estate, all other nationalities have only increased 377. To my mind, this shows the growth of the homestead plan, for the bulk of this increase must be amongst this class, and the nationalities of those who claim the increase prove the fact.

Of the area of land owned, it has been impossible to get correct statistics. The attempt was made in 1890, but the returns were manifestly incorrect, and it was decided by the Board of Education to make no effort to obtain figures which would prove to be misleading.

The increase in the number of Hawaiian owners since 1890 shows that under the Republican Government those of Hawaiian blood have had a full chance of obtaining homes for themselves, and that they are not being "hounded from the soil," as has been frequently represented, but that every effort is made to induce them to become owners, and that success has, in a great measure, crowned the effort.

The column headed: "Owns the House He or She Lives In," was framed so as to get at those who own houses on leased land, as well as those who own a house and lot. Many Portuguese, Chinese, and others own houses which they have erected upon leased land.

There are, in all, 5966 houses owned by the persons inhabiting them. So that out of the 13,724 residences on the islands, 43.46 per cent are dwelt in by their owners. This is a remarkable showing. Of these dwellings the

Hawaiians own.....	51.94 per cent.
Part-Hawaiians own.....	7.64 per cent.
Portuguese own.....	11.64 per cent.
Chinese own.....	12.70 per cent.
Japanese own.....	5.78 per cent.
Eight other nationalities own.....	10.30 per cent.

The Hawaiians have their dwellings chiefly upon lands owned in fee simple or on homestead lots, which will become their property within a term of years. By glancing at Table XIV it will be seen that Hawaiian and part-Hawaiian owners of land exceed the number of those owning houses; while the Portuguese, Chinese and Japanese owners of land are less in number than those owning the houses they live in; and this proves they build on leased land.

These Table will afford a basis for comparison in the future, which will give somewhat of a clue to the thrift of the population in obtaining homes for their families. People who acquire permanent homes become valuable citizens, and to watch and foster their progress is the duty of the State.

TABLE XV.

Classification of Population by Nationalities and Religions.

NATIONALITIES.	PROTESTANTS.			ROMAN CATHOLICS.			MORMONS.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Hawaiians	6,505	6,337	12,842	4,260	4,167	8,427	2,353	2,015	4,368
Part Hawaiians ..	1,619	1,623	3,242	1,263	1,370	2,633	211	185	396
Haw. b'n for'gners	879	922	1,801	3,423	3,199	6,622	9	6	15
Americans.....	900	504	1,404	165	47	212	26	8	34
British	799	385	1,184	123	57	180	6	1	7
Germans.....	447	145	592	53	30	83	2	.....	2
French.....	1	5	6	38	19	57	.....	.....	.....
Norwegians.....	102	52	154	6	2	8	.....	.....	.....
Portuguese	79	67	146	4,346	3,466	7,812	1	.....	1
Japanese	530	181	711	37	12	49	4	.....	4
Chinese	677	160	837	59	8	67	47	2	49
S. S. Islanders....	117	61	178	37	5	42	.....	3	3
Other Nationalities	133	43	176	156	15	171	7	.....	7
Total.....	12,788	10,485	23,273	13,966	12,397	26,363	2,666	2,220	4,886

TABLE XV.

RELIGIONS: PROTESTANT, ROMAN CATHOLIC, AND MORMON.

In the last Census the religions were not asked for. It was decided on this occasion to obtain the statistics of the Protestants, Catholics (Roman), and Mormon. In a matter of this kind a large number of people decline to state what their religion is, and with our large Asiatic population there is a large number of Buddhists, followers of Confucius, etc. With these and their many varying sects, the statistics had nothing to do.

The total number of people making returns as to their religion on the lines laid down was 54,522. Deducting this number from the whole population of 109,020, we find 54,498 who did not return themselves as of any religion. The Chinese and Japanese number 46,023. Of these 1717 return themselves in some one of the columns of the Table. This leaves 44,306 who must be Buddhists, etc, and deducting this number from the total of 54,498, who made no returns, we have 10,192 Hawaiians, Europeans, and Americans who either profess no religion or who decline to say of what religion they are.

Taking those who have returned themselves as belonging to these three divisions, the total is 54,522 or 50.01 per cent of the whole population. Of this number, 23,273, or 42.68 per cent, are Protestants; 26,363 or 48.36 per cent, are Roman Catholics, and 4886, or 8.96 per cent, are Mormons. If we calculate with the whole population as a basis, we find that 21.35 per cent are Protestants, 24.18 per cent are Roman Catholics, and 4.48 per cent are Mormons; and 49,59 per cent are Buddhists, other Eastern creeds, or profess no form of religion.

Of the 25,637 Hawaiians who make returns under this Table, 12,842, or 50.09 per cent, are Protestants; 8417, or 32.87 per cent, are Roman Catholics, and 4368, or 17.04 per cent, are Mormons. In fact, the strength of the Mormons lies among the Hawaiians, and part-Hawaiians—the other races contributing but few.

Of the 7959 Portuguese of foreign birth making returns, 146 or 1.84 per cent are Protestants and 98.15 per cent Roman Catholics. A considerable number of this nationality appears also under Hawaiian-born foreigners. And this is clearly shown by the fact that so many Hawaiian born foreigners are Roman Catholics, the number standing: Total, 8438; Protestant, 1801, or 21.34 per cent, and the Roman Catholics, 6622, or 78.48 per cent.

Of the Japanese, 764 report themselves as Christians. Of these 711, or 93.06 per cent, are Protestants, and 49, or 6.42 per cent, are Roman Catholics. The Mormons also claim 4 of this nationality. The Chinese report 953 Christians, of whom 837, or 87.83 per cent, are Protestants, and 67, or 7.03 per cent, are Roman Catholics, while 49 report themselves as Mormons.

The detail Table given below, together with the main Table, will furnish all information needed by those who desire to go into this question more deeply than this report does. Its duty is to give the facts as far as obtainable. The deductions must be made by other hands.

NATIONALITIES.	Totals.	Per cent of Protestants.	Per cent of Catholics.	Per cent of Mormons.	Total Per cent.
Hawaiians	25,637	50.09	32.87	17.04	100.00
Part-Hawaiians.....	6,271	51.70	41.99	6.31	100.00
Hawaiian born foreigners...	8,438	21.34	78.48	.18	100.00
Americans	1,650	85.09	12.85	2.06	100.00
British.....	1,371	86.36	13.13	.51	100.00
Germans.....	677	87.44	12.26	.30	100.00
French.....	63	9.54	90.46	....	100.00
Norwegians.....	162	95.06	4.94	....	100.00
Portuguese.....	7,959	1.84	98.15	.01	100.00
Japanese.....	764	93.06	6.42	.52	100.00
Chinese.....	953	87.83	7.03	5.14	100.00
S. S. Islanders.....	223	79.82	18.83	1.35	100.00
Other nationalities.....	354	49.72	48.30	1.98	100.00
Totals.....	54,522	42.68	48.36	8.96	100.00

TABLE XVI.

TABLE

Buildings, Inhabited, Uninhabited and in Course of

OAHU.

605	Buildings used as Plantation Quarters	.....	containing	4,869	persons
7	"	"	Jails and Lock-ups, including		
			Reformatory School	269	"
7	"	"	Hospitals and Asylums	344	"
81	"	"	Hotels and Boarding Houses	668	"
157	"	"	Lodging Houses	1,764	"
10	"	"	Boarding Schools	732	"
5,816	"	"	Private Residences	31,464	"
1	"	"	a Drill Shed	1	"
1	"	"	Barracks	94	"
<hr/>				6,685	40,205

Recapitulation of buildings inhabited, uninhabited and in course of construction :

212	Brick Buildings.
61	Stone Buildings.
7,432	Wooden Buildings.
43	Grass Buildings.
62	of Other Materials.
<hr/>	
7,810	including 47 Churches.

HAWAII.

1,238	Buildings used as Plantation Quarters	.....	containing	12,878	persons
8	"	"	Jails and Lock-ups	163	"
7	"	"	Hospitals and Asylums	35	"
23	"	"	Hotels and Boarding Houses	106	"
14	"	"	Lodging Houses	43	"
3	"	"	Boarding Schools	100	"
3,740	"	"	Private Residences	19,960	"
<hr/>				5,033	33,285

Recapitulation of buildings inhabited, uninhabited and in course of construction :

99	Stone Buildings.
5,177	Wooden Buildings.
686	Grass Buildings.
65	of Other Materials.
<hr/>	
6,027	including 97 Churches.

MOLOKAI.

1	Building used as a Jail and Lock-up	.....	containing	12	persons
6	"	"	Hospitals and Asylums	12	"
644	"	"	Private Residences	2,283	"
<hr/>				651	2,307

Recapitulation of buildings inhabited, uninhabited and in course of construction :

9	Stone Buildings.
732	Wooden Buildings.
5	Grass Buildings.
<hr/>	
746	including 21 Churches.

LANAI.

23	Buildings used as Private Residences	.....	containing	105	persons
<hr/>				23	105

Recapitulation of buildings inhabited, uninhabited and in course of construction :

26	Wooden Buildings.
10	Grass Buildings.
<hr/>	
36	including 2 Churches.

f Construction, according to Islands and Districts.

MAUI.

738	Buildings used as Plantation Quarters.....	containing	6,472	persons
7	“ “ Jails and Lock-ups.....	“	79	“
1	“ “ a Hospital.....	“	30	“
6	“ “ Hotels and Boarding Houses....	“	52	“
3	“ “ Lodging Houses.....	“	15	“
2	“ “ Boarding Schools.....	“	153	“
2,399	“ “ Private Residences.....	“	10,925	“
3,156			17,726	“

Recapitulation of buildings inhabited, uninhabited and in course of construction :

- 1 Brick Building.
 - 75 Stone Buildings.
 - 3,421 Wooden Buildings.
 - 305 Grass Buildings.
 - 22 of Other Materials.
-
- 3,824 including 55 Churches.

NIHAU.

31	Buildings used as Private Residences.....	containing	164	persons
31			164	“

Recapitulation of buildings inhabited, uninhabited and in course of construction :

- 31 Wooden Buildings.
 - 3 Grass Buildings.
-
- 34

KAUAI.

907	Buildings used as Plantation Quarters.....	containing	8,025	persons
2	“ “ Jails and Lock-ups.....	“	15	“
3	“ “ Hospitals and Asylums.....	“	17	“
4	“ “ Hotels and Boarding Houses ..	“	27	“
31	“ “ Lodging Houses	“	204	“
1	“ “ a Boarding School.....	“	32	“
1,372	“ “ Private Residences.....	“	6,908	“
2,320			15,228	“

Recapitulation of buildings inhabited, uninhabited and in course of construction :

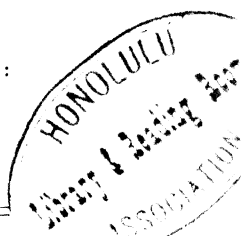
- 2 Stone Buildings.
 - 2,430 Wooden Buildings.
 - 174 Grass Buildings.
 - 21 of Other Materials.
-
- 2,627 including 19 Churches.

RECAPITULATION OF ALL THE ISLANDS.

3,488	Buildings used as Plantation Quarters.....	containing	32,241	persons
25	“ “ Jails and Lock-ups.....	“	538	“
23	“ “ Hospitals and Asylums	“	438	“
114	“ “ Hotels and Boarding Houses....	“	853	“
205	“ “ Lodging Houses.....	“	2,026	“
16	“ “ Boarding Schools.....	“	1,017	“
14,026	“ “ Private Residences.....	“	71,809	“
1	“ “ a Drill Shed.....	“	1	“
1	“ “ a Barracks.....	“	94	“
17,899			109,020	

Recapitulation of buildings on all the Islands inhabited, uninhabited and in course of construction :

- 213 Brick Buildings.
 - 246 Stone Buildings.
 - 19,249 Wooden Buildings.
 - 1,226 Grass Buildings.
 - 170 of Other Materials.
-
- 21,104 including 241 Churches.



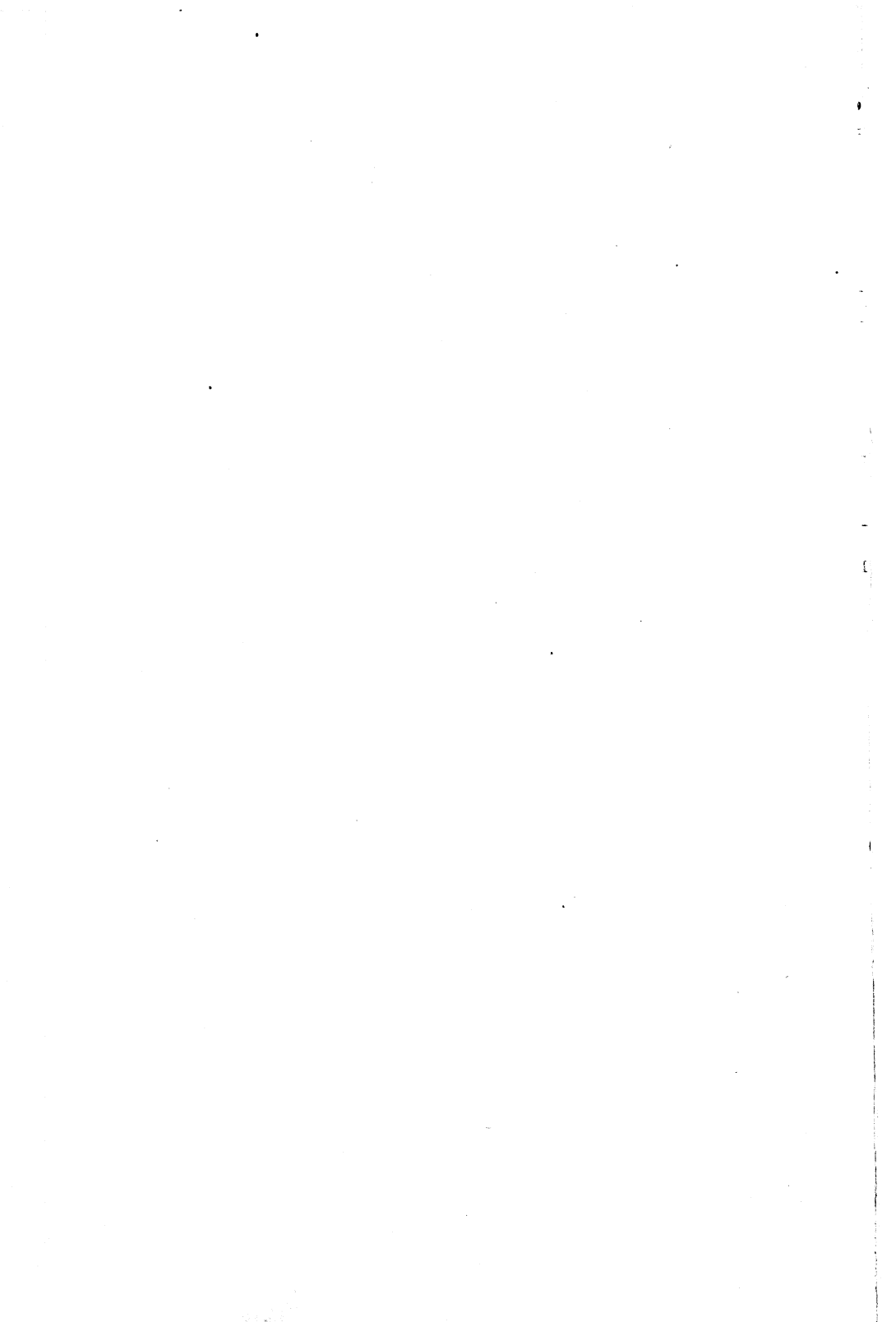


TABLE XVI.

BUILDINGS INHABITED, UNINHABITED, AND IN COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION, BY ISLANDS.

In the Census of 1890 the first effort was made to get an enumeration of the dwellings and inhabited buildings of all kinds. In this Census a step further has been taken, and the number of inhabited, uninhabited buildings, and those in course of construction, has been noted, together with the material out of which they have been constructed. In Table I there is a summary of the dwellings by islands and districts, to which reference can be made for special information. This Table deals with the islands, not sub-dividing into districts.

The total number of inhabited buildings in 1890 was 15,603, and the total counted at this Census was 17,899. Comparing by islands, we find as follows:

INHABITED BUILDINGS.

DISTRICTS.	1890.	1896.
Oahu.....	5,471	6,685
Hawaii.....	4,173	5,033
Maui (including Kahoolawe).....	3,357	3,156
Molokai {	645	651
Lanai {		23
Kauai {	2,047	2,320
Niihau {		31

From this it will be seen that there has been an increase in the number of inhabited buildings on every island, save that of Maui. This is explained by the consolidation of the plantations, alluded to on a previous page, which caused a considerable falling off in the population of one of the districts. There are altogether 650 uninhabited houses on Maui, and allowing for mills, churches, storehouses, etc., it is quite evident that the houses which are no longer inhabited must be found among these 650.

The percentage of people occupying the different classes of houses is as follows:

3,488 Plantation Quarters contain.....	29.58 per cent. of the population.
25 Jails and Lock-ups contain.....	.49 per cent. of the population.
23 Hospitals and Asylums contain....	.40 per cent. of the population.
114 Hotels and boarding houses contain	.78 per cent. of the population.
205 Lodging houses contain.....	1.86 per cent. of the population.
16 Boarding schools contain.....	.93 per cent. of the population.
14,026 Private residences contain.....	65.87 per cent. of the population.
1 Drill shed } .....	.09 per cent. of the population.
1 Barracks }	
	<hr/> 100.00

The average number to each kind of building is as follows:

3,488 Plantation quarters' average.....	8.71 persons.
25 Jails and Lock-ups' average.....	21.52 persons.
23 Hospitals and Asylums' average.....	19.05 persons.
114 Hotels and boarding houses' average.....	7.48 persons.
205 Lodging houses' average.....	9.88 persons.
16 Boarding schools' average.....	63.56 persons.
14,026 Private residences' average.....	5.12 persons.
1 Drill shed's average.....	1.00 persons.
1 Barracks' average.....	94.00 persons.
<hr/> 17,899	<hr/> 6.09

In 1890 the average number of persons to each inhabited building was 5.73, while now the average is 6.09.

The number of hotels and boarding houses has increased very largely, the total reported in 1890 being 50, while under the present enumeration there are 114 reported. Many of these are Japanese boarding houses, which have sprung up with the incoming of this class of the population. Lodging houses have also increased from 130 to 205.

Below is give : a detail Table of Honolulu apart from Oahu:

HONOLULU (CITY).

68 Buildings used as plantation quarters containing	383 persons.
3 Buildings used as Jails and Lock-ups (including Reformatory	262 persons.
5 Buildings used as Hospitals and Asylums containing..	273 persons.
78 Buildings used as Hotels and Boarding houses containing	657 persons.
157 Buildings used as Lodging houses containing.....	1,764 persons.
10 Buildings used as Boarding schools containing.....	732 persons.
4,828 Private residences containing	25,683 persons.
1 Building used as a Drill shed containing.....	1 person.
1 Building used as a Barracks containing.....	94 persons.
1 Building used as a Receiving Station containing)	51 persons.
1 Building used as Kapiolani Home..... }	
<hr/> 5,153 Buildings.	<hr/> 29,920 persons.

RECAPITULATION OF ALL BUILDINGS, INHABITED, UNINHABITED, AND IN COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION.

210 Buildings of Brick.
60 Buildings of Stone.
5,699 Buildings of Wood.
18 Buildings of Grass.
53 Buildings of Other Materials.
<hr/> 6,040 Buildings, including 26 Churches.

The plantation quarters given are to be found among the rice patches and banana plantations, etc., on the outskirts of the city, the limits of which are from Koko Head to the Ewa line and up Nuuanu to the Pali. The average in Honolulu is 5.8 persons to a building, so there is not, evidently, much over-crowding. Were there time and money to make exhaustive tables in this direction a set of tables should be made showing the relative per cent in different districts of the town, and the same thing should be done in taking sub-sections of the country districts. But for details like this the appropriation is entirely insufficient.

TABLE XVII.

Dwellings classified according to number of rooms and material.

OAHU.					
MATERIAL.	Houses of 1 room.	Houses of 2 rooms.	Houses of 3 to 6 rooms.	Houses of over 6 rooms.	Totals.
Brick.....	9	18	53	21	101
Stone.....	3	5	1	28	37
Wood.....	558	1,141	3,507	1,286	6,492
Grass.....	20	8	2	....	30
Other materials.....	7	5	9	4	25
Totals.....	597	1,177	3,572	1,339	6,685
HAWAII.					
Brick.....	....	....	....	....	....
Stone.....	46	14	10	5	75
Wood.....	572	732	2,784	342	4,430
Grass.....	335	108	55	....	498
Other materials.....	25	4	1	....	30
Totals.....	978	858	2,850	347	5,033
MOLOKAI.					
Brick.....	....	....	....	....	....
Stone.....	....	....	2	....	2
Wood.....	40	176	409	19	644
Grass.....	4	1	....	....	5
Other materials.....	....	....	....	....	....
Totals.....	44	177	411	19	651
LANAI.					
Brick.....	....	....	....	....	....
Stone.....	....	....	....	....	....
Wood.....	2	7	8	3	20
Grass.....	2	1	....	....	3
Other materials.....	....	....	....	....	....
Totals.....	4	8	8	3	23
Total Molokai and Lanai	48	185	419	22	674
MAUI.					
Brick.....	....	....	....	....	....
Stone.....	20	5	4	2	31
Wood.....	428	704	1,328	400	2,860
Grass.....	183	22	6	....	211
Other materials.....	10	34	10	....	54
Totals.....	641	765	1,348	402	3,156
NIHAU.					
Brick.....	....	....	....	....	....
Stone.....	....	....	....	....	....
Wood.....	1	11	15	1	28
Grass.....	1	2	....	....	3
Other materials.....	....	....	....	....	....
Totals.....	2	13	15	1	31
KAUAI.					
Brick.....	....	....	....	....	....
Stone.....	....	....	....	1	1
Wood.....	241	436	1,261	247	2,185
Grass.....	79	38	13	....	130
Other materials.....	1	....	3	....	4
Totals.....	321	474	1,277	248	2,320
Total Niihau and Kauai.	323	487	1,292	249	2,351
RECAPITULATION.					
Brick.....	9	18	53	21	101
Stone.....	69	24	17	36	146
Wood.....	1,842	3,207	9,312	2,298	16,659
Grass.....	624	180	76	....	880
Other materials.....	43	43	23	4	113
Totals.....	2,587	3,472	9,481	2,359	17,899

TABLE XVII.

This Table gives an analysis of the material of which the 17,899 inhabited homes are constructed, together with the number of houses of one room, of two rooms, of three to six rooms, and those over six rooms.

The one-roomed houses include tents, and in one instance, a cave which was used for a dwelling. Stone houses in some cases are those constructions whose walls are made of rough undressed stones and roofed with grass, which are to be found in rocky districts of the islands, such as the Konas and Kaupo.

The bulk of the inhabited houses is found in the fourth column, viz: houses of from three to six rooms.

This is another table which the lack of funds at the disposal of the Superintendent of Census has prevented from being fully elaborated. Such a table should give the number of inhabitants to each class of house, and the nationality of each householder; and it should further be divided into plantation quarters, private residences, etc. There would then be an opportunity for showing where the over-crowding occurred, and where legislation might step in. Material for this is contained in the schedules, but it would take considerable time to tabulate.

This Table is entirely new, and will, even in the rude state in which it is presented, afford a comparison for future statistics to be undertaken when fuller means are at hand to tabulate.

TABLE XVIII.

Owners of Live Stock according to nationality.

NATIONALITIES.	Cattle.	Horses.	Mules.	Donkeys.	Working Oxen.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Goats.	Milch Cows.
Hawaiian males.....	3,476	10,349	787	1,498	465	145	2,680	991	713
Hawaiian females.....	475	1,780	91	195	43	21	982	478	170
Totals.....	3,951	12,129	878	1,693	508	166	3,662	1,469	883
Part-Hawaiian males....	7,427	3,124	310	153	506	37	1,225	668	565
Part-Hawaiian females..	290	545	40	20	2	8	195	17	52
Totals.....	7,717	3,669	350	173	508	45	1,420	685	617
American males.....	6,729	1,526	279	65	693	26,068	876	5,065	806
American females.....	426	178	13	1	....	1	49	5	11
Totals.....	7,155	1,704	292	66	693	26,069	925	5,070	817
British males.....	9,498	1,709	322	14	309	24,004	529	15	1,741
British females.....	2,445	221	43	3	6	350	84	2	519
Totals.....	11,943	1,930	365	17	315	24,354	613	17	2,260
German males.....	1,173	662	148	66	22	12	334	12	371
German females.....	....	12	....	2	....	....	1	1	6
Totals.....	1,173	674	148	68	22	12	335	13	377
French males.....	20	67	10	5	....	....	65	....	1
French females.....	....	5	....	....	....	....	2	....	1
Totals.....	20	72	10	5	....	....	67	....	2
Norwegian males.....	219	181	5	16	9	....	72	10	19
Norwegian females.....	....	....	....	....	9	....	2	....	....
Totals.....	219	181	5	16	18	....	74	10	19
Portuguese males.....	3,613	2,083	102	122	250	11	1,840	525	979
Portuguese females.....	471	104	4	1	4	1	81	4	43
Totals.....	4,084	2,187	106	123	254	12	1,921	529	1,022
Japanese males.....	34	1,416	52	186	18	5	1,629	16	76
Japanese females.....	....	45	3	7	....	1	34	....	....
Totals.....	34	1,461	55	193	18	6	1,663	16	76
Chinese males.....	1,162	3,238	254	429	849	43	7,619	4	84
Chinese females.....	....	15	....	2	40	....	13	1	....
Totals.....	1,162	3,253	254	431	889	43	7,632	5	84
S. S. Islander males....	40	53	5	3	16	....	23	3	2
S. S. Islander females....	30	11	....	....	....	2	1	....	....
Totals.....	70	64	5	3	16	2	24	3	2
Other Nationalities male	1,084	286	6	64	6	....	60	7	110
Other Nationalities fem.	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Totals.....	1,084	288	6	64	6	....	60	7	110
Grand Totals.....	38,612	27,612	2,474	2,852	3,247	50,709	18,396	7,824	6,269

TABLE XVIII.

This Table is given for what it is worth. It is not perfect, but the error in it is comparatively small, being among the live stock of a few persons who either gave us no information, or whose information was incorrect. This error I have striven to correct from other sources, so that the total error is really insignificant.

The value of this Table will be manifest when the next Census is taken, and when comparisons can be made. It shows, however, at once some interesting facts.

Taking the Hawaiians, we find that they own 12,129 horses, out of a total of 27,612, and adding to them 3669 horses owned by part Hawaiians, there is a total of 15,798 horses owned by people of Hawaiian blood, or considerably more than one-half of the horses on the islands. Of cattle, the Hawaiians possess 3951, and the part Hawaiians, 7717, or 11,668 in all. The Hawaiians own 1693 of the donkeys out of a total of 2852; the Chinese coming next, with 431. This class of animal is very largely used as a beast of burden by the small cultivators for carrying produce to market. Had this Table been made out according to islands, it would have also shown that the bulk of the donkeys are on the island of Hawaii. Hawaiians and part Hawaiians own 5082 of the 18,396 pigs reported, while the Chinese own 7632 of the same animals.

The cattle entered against Americans and English are chiefly owned by three or four large ranches.

The showing becomes particularly interesting when we consider what are owned by the Portuguese and Japanese. Both

these races came to this country almost entirely as laborers, and the progress in acquiring animals shows how thrifty they have been. The Portuguese own 4084 cattle, 2187 horses, 1921 pigs, 529 goats, and 1022 milch cows. This is not so bad for a population which numbers its males above 15 years of age at 4187.

The Japanese have not gone in for cattle, but they have 1461 horses, and 1663 pigs. Give them another six years and the number of animals owned by them will exceed those of the Portuguese, save in cattle.

The Chinese have 1162 cattle, 3253 horses, 889 working cattle, exceeding in this particular any other race. This is owing to the rice plantations. The total of pigs, 7632, is also larger than the total animals of this kind owned by any other race.

This Table, and others like it, which should be framed, will be of immense value in estimating the economic advancement of the nation at large, and of the various races in particular. It is to be hoped that the coming Legislature will fix by law the right of the General Superintendent of Census to ask questions of this character.

CONCLUSION.

To the taking of the Census I have given considerable time and thought. I have striven to make it as complete as possible, but there are many things which I did not attempt to accomplish, and others which attempting, I have failed in. I was anxious to give the area of the coffee lands, and the number of trees in bearing and recently planted out. For this purpose I sent slips to all the coffee planters I could hear of. I only received about 50 per cent of replies, and among these many were only rough estimates, evidently. I had the same difficulty with the cane plantations. What information I had was turned over to Mr. Thrum, who will use it to correct his figures in the "Annual."

In obtaining statistics of crops, and so forth, nothing of a satisfactory nature can be done till there is a special Act, and the coming Legislature should devote attention to the matter and have a comprehensive and far-reaching law, with proper penalties to be enforced upon those who do not give accurate information. A large number of people on the islands are ignorant of what the advanced countries of the world mean by the word "Census," and the ignorance is, by no means, confined to those who are usually classed as ignorant, but is to be found amongst those who consider themselves as educated.

Having carefully decided what information should be obtained, the Legislature should vote a sufficient appropriation for carrying out its intentions. A more liberal appropriation would enable the General Superintendent to engage more help and keep it engaged upon tabulating for a longer period of time.

I must return my thanks to the three gentlemen who have

assisted me in the laborious work of tabulating. It is an occupation that is intensely monotonous, and during the period they were with me they were most faithful in the discharge of their duties. To Dr. Rodgers, Secretary of the Board of Education, my thanks are also due, for rendering me every assistance in seeing what had been done in the previous Census, and for valuable suggestions while the work was in progress. I have also to thank Mr. T. G. Thrum, who took a great interest in the matter and who has watched its progress carefully.

Knowing that much more could be obtained from the information collected, but feeling assured that as much had been accomplished as was possible with the means at my command, and trusting that what has been accomplished may be found accurate and satisfactory,

I remain,

Yours faithfully,

ALATAU T. ATKINSON,
General Superintendent of the Census.

THE OLDEST INHABITANT.

For one of the local papers I prepared the following account of my investigation of Kepoolele Apau's claim to advanced age. It is here reprinted, together with Mrs. Nakuina's notes, which were obtained in conversation with the old lady. The account runs as follows:

Mrs. Nakuina's account is given below:

Among the census returns received in my office were many which gave ages of natives varying from 100 to 110, or so on. These cases I had investigated by the district superintendents, but when I came across an old lady in Honolulu who claimed to be 124 years of age, I thought it was time to make investigations on my own account.

To carry out this investigation I asked Professor Alexander and Mrs. Nakuina to accompany me. Professor Alexander has a world-wide reputation as an historian of the Islands, as a man of exact thought, and of the highest culture. Mrs. Nakuina is an Hawaiian lady of high cultivation, both in English and her own language, and has also a very thorough knowledge of the history of the country. For myself, my training as a newspaper editor has made me ready to watch facts, and a long period of work as Inspector General

of Schools has forced me to value evidence and weigh it carefully.

I give the above statement, because I wish the deductions we have made to bear the stamp of exactitude, the case being a peculiar one and likely to be doubted.

On entering the house we found the old lady sitting upon the floor. She was attended by two women, one of whom was the wife of a grandson. She was very deaf and though not blind, could not see very clearly, though when I held a dollar in my hand she saw it, put out her hand for it, and placed it in her pocket. This was at the close of the interview, but I mention it here to show what the old lady's faculties were.

Professor Alexander, after some preliminary remarks, in order not to alarm the old lady, suggested a number of historical questions, which were put by Mrs. Nakuina. From these we learned that she remembered the abolition of idolatry, that she remembered the war in that connection. She stated that she was a married woman and an attendant of Kapiolani I, when the latter descended into the crater of Kilauea and broke the tabu, and that her name was changed from Kepoolele to Apau in consequence of the event. She then (her ideas coming more quickly as she continued talking) told us that

she remembered Keoua being killed at Kawaihae. This occurred in 1791. The event is thus described in Alexander's History of the Hawaiian People, on page 132, which says:

"Toward the end of the year 1791 two of Kamehameha's chief counselors, Kamanawa and Keaweheulu, were sent on an embassy to Keona warrior at Kahuku in Kan. T781 at Kahuku in Kau. Keoua's chief warrior urged him to put them to death, which he indignantly refused to do.

"By smooth speeches and fair promises they persuaded him to go to Kawaihae and have an interview with Kamehameha, in order to put an end to the war, which had lasted nine years. Accordingly he set out with his own double canoe, accompanied by Keaweheulu, in another canoe, and followed by friends and retainers in other canoes.

"As they approached the landing at Kawaihae, Keeaumoku surrounded Keoua's canoe with a number of armed men. As Kamakau relates: 'Seeing Kamehameha on the beach, Keoua called out to him: "Here I am." To which he replied: "Rise up and come here, that we may know each other."

"As Keoua was in the act of leaping ashore, Keeaumoku killed him with a spear. All the men in Keoua's canoe and in the canoes of his immediate company were slaughtered but one. But when the second division approached, Kamehameha gave orders to stop the massacre. The bodies of the slain were then laid upon the altar of Puukohola as an offering to the bloodthirsty divinity of Kukailimoku. That of Keoua had been previously baked in an oven at the foot of the hill as a last indignity. This treacherous murder made Kamehameha

master of the whole Island of Hawaii, and was the first step toward the consolidation of the group under one Government. But, as Fornander says: 'We may admire the edifice whose foundation he (Kamehameha) laid, but we must note that one of its corner stones is laid in blood.'"

Finally, she volunteered the information that she remembered the digging of the well in Kau, and that she was a child at the time, similar to a child running about the house, a child of between 6 and 7 years. This event occurred in 1781, and is described in Fornander's History.

This would make her 122 years old, according to exact calculation; but it is quite permissible to allow her a couple of years more, as she claims.

I followed up another method of investigation and inquired how many children she had, tracing their descendants. This I was enabled to do to the fifth generation. Allowing the ordinary thirty years for a generation, four generations would give 120 years, and we can easily allow four years for the fifth, bringing out her age at what she claims by an entirely different method of investigation. We were, therefore, satisfied that the old lady had spoken the truth.

What a curious link with the past she is. She must have been a little toddling child when Captain Cook came to the Islands. She has seen the Monarchy of Hawaii consolidated, and she has seen its fall. She remains to-day a monument of the past, but one which must soon glide away and pass to the great unknown.

We certify that the above statement is correct.

EMMA M. NAKUINA,
W. D. ALEXANDER.

At my request Mrs. Nakuina visited the old lady on several occasions and elicited the following facts:

HISTORY OF KEPOOLELE APAU.

She was born in Keahialaka, in Puna, Hawaii, and was about six years old when Kamehameha made the attempt to sink a well at Kalae, in Kau. Kapoolele, her first name was called after a chief, Kalakauilani, brother to Haalou, who was Kaahumanu's mother. This Kaiakauilani was accused of having caused the death of some high chiefs by sorcery, and a petition was made to the King to have his head cut off as a dangerous character, hence the name Kepoolele (the dissevered head).

Her second name of Apau, by which she has been known longest, was given her in commemoration of Kapiolani's visit to the crater of Kilauea, and her defiance to Pele, when it was generally prophesied that Kapiolani would be swallowed bodily by Pele for her temerity. Apau means "you will be ate up." She was a woman grown at the time she received the name.

Her father's name was Kapa, afterward Piena. Kapa was called after the mother-of-pearl fish hook of Kaleipuu (otherwise Kalaniopuu). Kapa was born during a fishing expedition of the King of that name, Kapa's father being a head fisherman of Puna at the time, and thus the name to commemorate that visit of the King. Her mother's name was Kanealoha. They were fisherfolks.

During childhood she lived mostly in Puna, with occasional visits to Hilo, and more rarely to Kau. She distinctly remembers seeing Kamehameha during the attempt to sink the well at Kalae. Also remembered Keoua's last visit to Puna to raise re-

cruits to go to war with Kamehameha, just before he was induced to go to meet the latter at Kawaihae, where he was treacherously put to death and offered in sacrifice for the dedication of the Heiau at Puukohola. The incident of Keoua's visit was fixed on her mind by the extra efforts made by her father to find unusual hiding places, in which to stow away his family, so they would not be discovered by the King's messengers and thus be compelled to betray his own, all the well known caves and usual places of resort being useless for that purpose.

Apau was a full grown woman when Kapiolani and Naihe went from Kona to Kau to cut sandal wood. Naihe remained in Kau with the workmen, but Kapiolani extended her trip to Hilo by way of Puna, where she saw and took a liking to the subject of this sketch and made an aikane of her (a friend with privileges of an own sister—a sort of second-self), and, according to the custom of those days, took her back with her on her return to Kona. Apau did not see Puna again for many years.

Kamike, the daughter-in-law of Apau, tells of the family tradition of Apau's great beauty as a young woman, and up to the time she was disfigured by being poisoned. Her personal beauty was such that Kapiolani ordered her hair cut and combed to fall evenly over her face to her nose (a sort of ancient forerunner to the modern bangs), and she was required by her august friend and mistress to always dress her hair in that style, that is, falling like a veil before and half way down her face.

The cautious chiefess, having faith as to the firmness and stability of her lord's recent conversion to Christianity and prudently thought, no doubt,

that the constant and familiar presence of unusual beauty was rather distracting and tended to weaken the good and virtuous resolutions of a chief heretofore accustomed to have a wish gratified as soon as expressed.

Apau was converted to Christianity with Kapiolani, and both were taught letters along with the whole household. They were first taught from a haole (English) book, and afterwards from a native one. She has been a constant reader of the Bible until about two years ago, when her sight failed, and when in the mood can repeat almost whole chapters of the Bible.

Kapiolani would not permit her protegee to have a husband for many years, but after repeated entreaties by a member of her own household, added to those of Apau herself, she consented.

Just before the marriage was to take place Kawika, who was a cook in the family of the missionary who was Kapiolani's religious teacher, told his master he had obtained favors proper for a husband from Apau and she ought to become his wife, as he loved her.

The master pleaded Kawika's cause with Kapiolani and Naihe, and, although Apau strenuously denied the fact of favors given or received from Kawika, she was ordered by that very religious and perhaps over-zealous lady to marry Kawika.

She had to obey, and was married to him, but always resented the fact of having to live with a man she did not love, who, she maintains to the present day, told a lie in the matter of her conduct, just to obtain her.

Three children were the fruit of that marriage; the last a girl, Mauki, lived to womanhood and died about twenty years ago. Soon after the

birth of the girl she had a chance to visit her parents at Puna, and went there. She did not return to her husband, who finally obtained a divorce from her.

After their divorce they became quite friendly. He sent her a present of some raw fish, which, she claims, was poisoned, for as soon as she ate of it her lips and nose began to itch and then swelled.

In a little while the swelling extended all over her face and head, and was only relieved when running sores formed. She was sick a very long time. She finally went to Hilo for medical treatment. Her husband was living there, and the missionaries got after them both and induced them to consent to live together again.

They were remarried by Mr. Coan, and the child now living, Kalanao, was the fruit of that reunion. Apau was by this time permanently disfigured. The child was left with the grandparents, while the father and mother went to Waimea, Kohala, in the service of the missionary.

After some time a chief died in Honolulu, and Apau came to the wailing. She seized her opportunity and never returned to her husband.

In Honolulu she first lived in Kaeo's lot on Maunakea street, on the Wai-kiki side, between King and Hotel. She, with others, washed for the shipping and also sewed for a living, having been thoroughly taught in those domestic duties in the household of Kapiolani as well as during her service under the missionaries.

After some years she moved to Kaaione's lot on the Ewa side of the same street, and lived with her sister and brother-in-law.

After some years they moved to Kapuukolo, below King street. Here a woman called Paele, who, it is be-

lived, is still living and at Ewa, was her friend and co-laborer in the wash business.

This Paele was the first native to be taken with smallpox on the Hawaiian Islands. Apau claims Paele got the infection from a bundle of clothes from the ships for which they washed. Everyone around them was stricken with the disease, but Apau escaped entirely, though she continued to live in the infected quarter, to care for or to prepare for burial her relatives and friends.

The old lady made the remark when telling of her immunity from smallpox that God did not care to inflict her with that disease, as she was already disfigured by the man whom the chiefs, acting by advice of their religious teachers, had compelled her to take, and that he knew she has suffered enough. Her husband, in the meantime, had obtained another divorce from her and remarried.

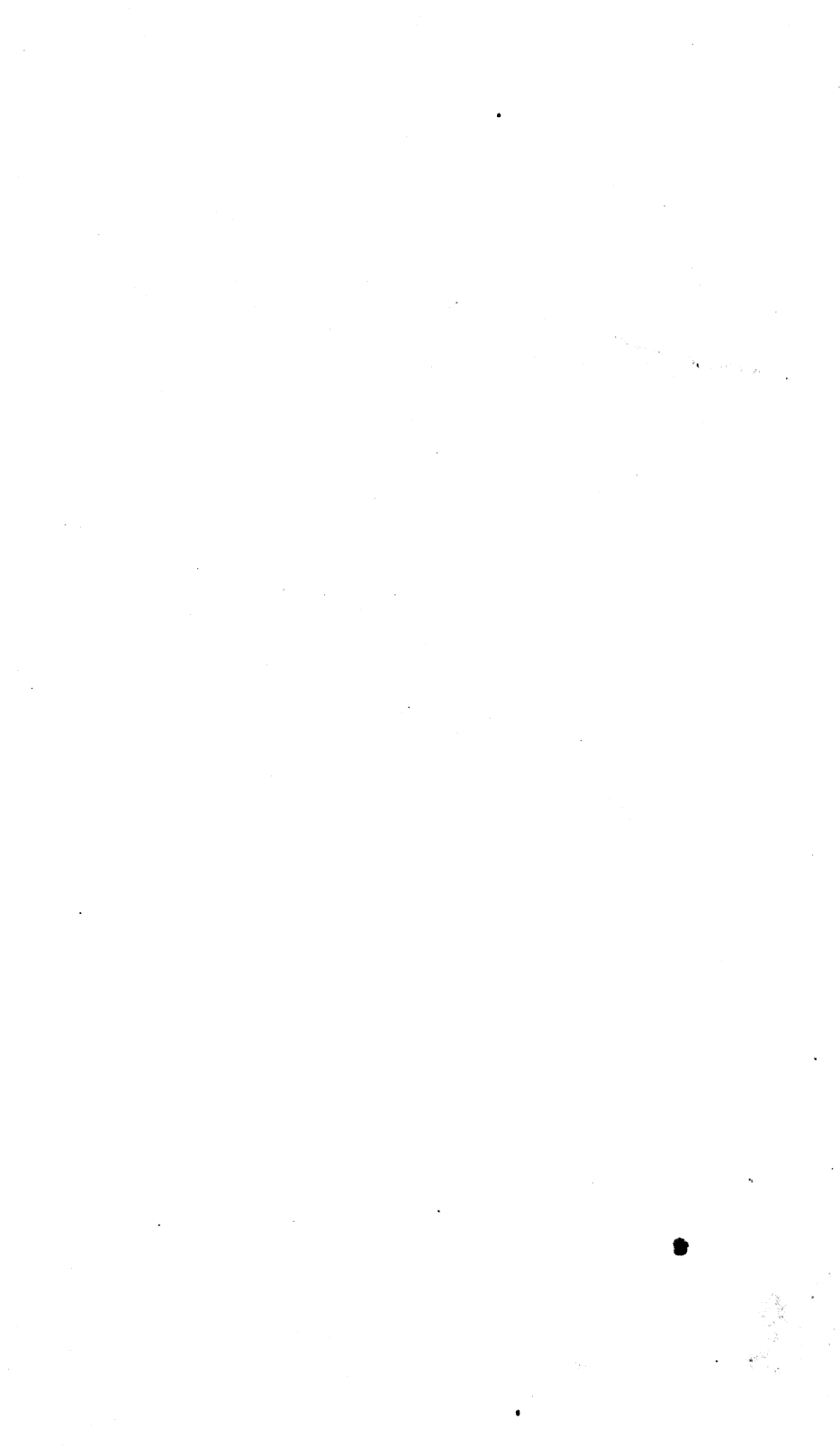
When her son, Kapaauao, came to Honolulu to live, she moved up to about where she is living now. Her son was born some time before the volcanic eruption, when the lava

flowed to Kumukahi.

Apau continued to take in washing till very recent years, when the Chinamen, having absorbed all that business, she confined herself to such washing for her son's family and other work as was needed. Two years ago she slipped in a bath-room, where someone had been washing clothes, and the floor was slippery from soap. A bone was dislocated by the fall, and she has been a cripple ever since.

She is getting purblind, but her general health is good and her appetite fair. She is confident that if she had not had that fall she would have been still able to be useful.

The writer saw her, on one of the visits, paid for the purpose of getting her history, pick a patch to pieces on the seat of a workingman's pants with the intention of repairing it, and as the old lady was evidently waiting for the visitor to leave before going on with her work, though urged to go on, the latter had perforce to leave, though very desirous to see her at work. She handled the articles understandingly, and as if it was her usual occupation.



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POPULATION OF ISLANDS.

NATIONALITY.	Male.	Female.	Totals.
Hawaiians	16,399	14,620	31,019
Part-Hawaiians	4,249	4,236	8,485
Americans	1,975	1,111	3,086
British	1,406	844	2,250
Germans	866	566	1,432
French	56	45	101
Norwegians	216	162	378
Portuguese	8,202	6,989	15,191
Japanese	19,212	5,195	24,407
Chinese	19,167	2,449	21,616
S. S. Islanders	321	134	455
Other Nationalities.....	448	152	600
Totals.....	72,517	36,503	109,020